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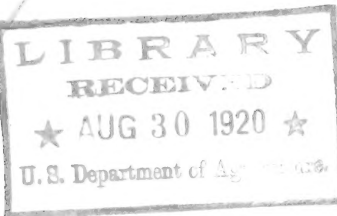
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MODERN FRUITS

And Fruit Growers Guide



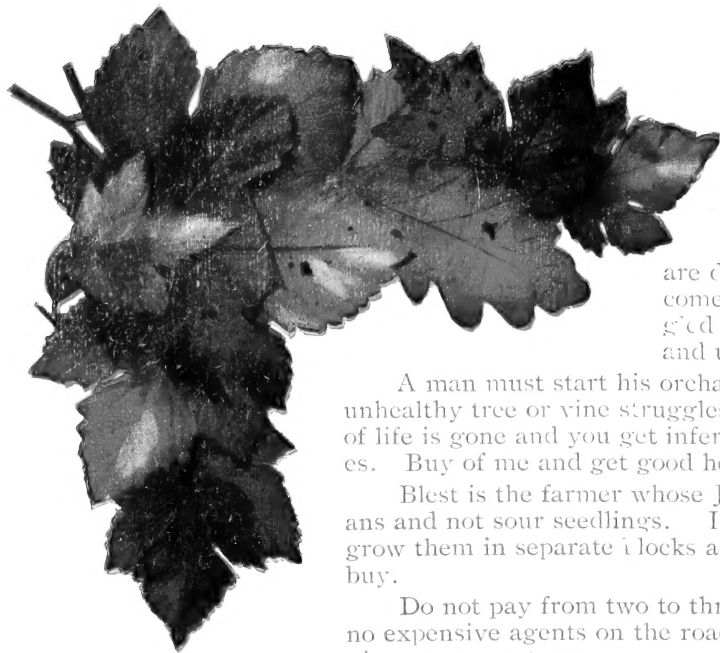
~~1913~~ 1914

Hansen

THE NURSEYMAN

FAIRBURY, NEBRASKA

Formerly Galbraith Nursery Co.



Common Sense

Join the ranks of the thousands who every year are learning that the only satisfactory and economical way to buy nursery stock, is by mail. In other words—know who you are dealing with and have your stock come direct instead of having it juggled round in the wind by careless and irresponsible agents.

A man must start his orchard right to have good fruit. An unhealthy tree or vine struggles on a few years, the better part of life is gone and you get inferior or no fruit. Take no chances. Buy of me and get good healthy trees and true to name.

Blest is the farmer whose Jonathans turn out to be Jonathans and not sour seedlings. I bud and graft my own trees. I grow them in separate blocks and my customers get what they buy.

Do not pay from two to three times what I charge. I keep no expensive agents on the road. I save you this expense and give you more trees.

We are an old concern and have an envious reputation to uphold, we must "tote fair". We are always here in the same place where you can find us. Our success depends on honest goods and honest methods. We do not figure on getting one order at an outrageous price. We build on the "square deal", and seek a continuance of your business, year after year.

You are safer in pinning your faith to a house with a long and envious reputation rather than to a wandering grafter. Again I say, and I believe you will see the reason, buy your trees direct.

Yours truly,

D. Hansen

INDUCEMENTS THAT MAKE OUR BUSINESS.

No. 1. We pay the freight to any station in the U. S. if the order amounts to \$10.00 or more, or we will pay as much on the express as the freight would be.

No. 2. We make a special box out of new lumber and strap irons for every freight order.

No. 3. We pack with packing which holds moisture, and line all boxes with wind-proof paper.

No. 4. We replace all stock that dies at half price, each rate.

No. 5. Sell 6 trees at the ten rate, 30 trees at the hundred rate.

No. 6. Guarantee that all stock arrive at destination in good order.

No. 7. Sell at Wholesale and ship direct to planter.

No. 8. Guarantee all stock true to name.

No. 9. Guarantee all stock against disease.

No. 10. Absolutely guarantee that no better stock can be bought at lower prices, nor can better stock be bought at a higher price. We guarantee that no better stock can be bought, no matter how much you pay.

ENTOMOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

This is to certify that on September 10, 1912, I examined personally the growing Nursery Stock and premises of the Galbraith Nursery Co., DeWitt Hansen, Mgr., Fairbury, Neb., and found no San Jose Scale nor indications that it had ever been present in the nursery or its vicinity. The stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from all other dangerous insect pests and fungus diseases.

This certificate is good for one year from date.

MYRON H. SWENK, Asst. State Entomologist.

GENERAL INFORMATION—PLEASE READ.

Prepaid Freight—We pay the freight on orders of \$10.00 or over, to any freight station in the United States. No charge for box. If you prefer your order of ten dollars or over to go by express we will put it in a bale and pay as much on the express as the freight would amount to. This scheme

has proven very satisfactory and we advocate its use. Tree shipments take a discount of 20 per cent from regular merchandise rates, which makes the rate very low. We have express companies as follows: United States, Wels-Fargo, Adams.

Packages of 40 pounds or less usually go as cheap by express as by freight.

It happens sometimes, through our railroad agents' mistake, that boxes are not fully prepaid. In such cases pay the freight, send us the bill and we will remit to you.

Acknowledgment of Order—As soon as your order is received at this office it is numbered and copied in duplicate. One copy is mailed to you at once. Examine this copy closely and see that all names, numbers, shipping points, etc., are copied correctly. In case you find error please notify us by return mail. This will avoid mistakes. Customers should always keep a copy of their order when it is sent in. If you do not receive this copy within a week (according to distance from Fairbury) notify us.

Notice of Shipment—We notify persons of all shipments. If it is by freight, we send bill of lading the day the box is shipped. If it is sent by express we send notice by postal card.

Club Orders—If a number of neighbors order together, we will tie each order separate and pack in one box. Persons sending in these club orders are requested to tell us what they wish for their trouble. We will gladly add extra stock for your trouble or can allow you a small cash commission, according to the size of the order.

Terms of Payment—On account of the low prices at which we sell our stock, we do not go to the trouble of keeping book accounts. We require all cash with the order. In large orders of ten dollars or over we will accept one-third of the cash with the order and the balance can be paid on arrival of the stock. We have a long and envious reputation behind us and can furnish plenty of references to please the most cautious person.

References—The Harbine Bank of Fairbury. Capital, \$140,000.00. The Mercantile Agencies. We will be glad to send lists of old customers to anyone desiring same.

How to Send Money—DO NOT send cash in the envelope. It is not safe and then you have no way of tracing it should it become lost. The safe way is to buy Postal Money Orders, Bank Drafts, Express Orders or Personal Checks from responsible parties will be gladly accepted. One or two-cent stamps gladly received.

Guarantee of Genuineness—We exercise the greatest care to keep our varieties true to name and hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace, on proper proof, all trees that prove otherwise. But it is mutually agreed that we are not at any time liable for a greater amount than was originally paid for the trees.

Directions for Transplanting, Care of Stock, Etc.

Care of Stock on Arrival—Upon arrival of box or package, place it in a shed, barn or cellar away from sun, take off the cover and thoroughly wet down with water and allow it to stand twelve hours or over night before removing the stock. (Excepting Raspberry tips and Strawberry plants, which should be at once heeled in soil.) Then make ready a trench fourteen inches deep and as soon as stock is removed from the package, heel it in this trench, giving the roots plenty of mellow soil, well pressed down with the feet. If soil is dry, moisten it with water after heeling in; the trees are then ready for planting and should only be taken out as needed. **If frozen**, no water should be applied, but they should at once be buried in earth until all frost is out, and they will not be injured.

Soil—Should be high and well drained, either natural or artificial, by means of tile drainage. Low land, continually saturated with water, will not do. It must be deeply plowed and in perfect condition. Never plant fruit trees in sod. The land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat or potatoes. If any crops are grown in the young orchard let it always be a hoed crop plant and nothing nearer than four feet on each side of the tree. If you want trees to grow well, be vigorous and strong, you must give them plenty of food and good cultivation until August 1st, when all cultivation should cease, to allow new wood to thoroughly ripen up before cold weather, which it will not do if kept growing by cultivation after that date.

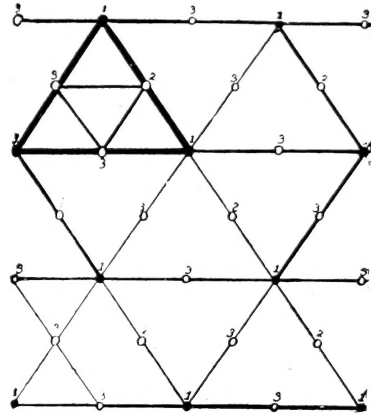
Pruning—Is most important. In digging, more or less roots are lost of necessity. The top then must be cut back to even up for loss of roots. Leave only four or five branches and cut these back to four or five buds. Peaches are best trimmed to a whip and cut back to not more than two or three feet high. Remove all the broken roots and branches and with a sharp knife cut the ends of the roots back to clean, healthy wood. This helps to start root growth. **Fibres** occupy the relation to the roots that **leaves** do to the **branches**, they die and are succeeded by another lot yearly, and are of no more value to the roots than dead leaves would be to the branches. Hence you want plenty of large and small, hard and clean roots, and the **less fibres the better**.

Planting—Make holes plenty large, so as not to crowd the roots. Use surface for filling in, and plant as firm as possible, pressing soil well down with the feet. See that roots are well spread out and soil firmly around them—don't hurry the job, **do it well**, and success is certain. After planting, each tree should be well mulched for two or three feet out with coarse manure. This prevents drying and is better than watering. The trees should not be long exposed to sun and air. Never put any manure in the holes with the roots. It causes decay.

Cultivation—To get good results from your trees, keep them well cultivated. Stir the soil frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. For the first two years, cultivate the orchard in some hoed crop, suited to the location, such as vegetables, melons, peas or any similar crop. Cultivate frequently. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard if the soil is of light character, but for stiff soils devoid of humus, sow rye, clover or barley in fall, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover-crop in spring, and drill in peas. If soil is devoid of lime and potash, supply the deficiency with bone meal, hard-wood ashes, or a good commercial fertilizer. You cannot get a healthy growth on your trees unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food.

NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCE.

To ascertain the number of plants required for an acre at any given distance, divide 43,560 (the number of square feet in an acre) by the distance



TRIANGULAR METHOD OF PLANTING

1 indicates permanent trees. 2 indicates trees to come out in 10 years
3 indicates trees to come out in 15 years

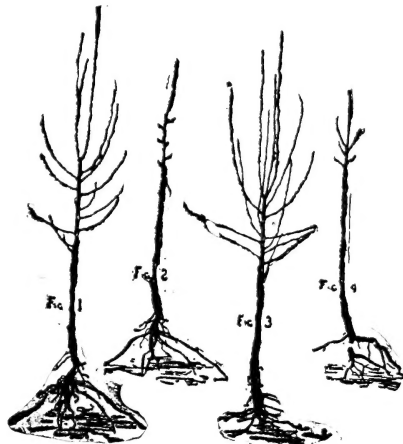
between the plants in the rows multiplied by the distance between the rows.

EXAMPLE: Plants set in rows 4 feet apart with the plants 2 feet apart in the rows, gives each plant 8 square feet; 43,560 divided by 8 gives 5,445 plants per acre.

Distance Apart.	Triangular Method.	Square Method.
40	31	27
35	40	35
30	55	50
25	80	70

A FEW REMARKS BEFORE MAKING OUT THE ORDER.

What Constitutes Tree Value—The experienced tree planter nowadays demands the highest type of tree that he can buy. The first cost of the tree is small compared to the returns to be expected. The best trees procurable are the cheapest in the end. Tree prices are bound to advance because experienced help costs more money and the "better the stock, the higher the cost of production." Do not get it into your mind that because an agent asks



Figs. 1 and 3 shows trees as they come from the nursery. Figs. 2 and 4 show the same trees properly pruned back for planting.

you an enormous price for a tree that you are going to get some great value. "PRICE IS NOT AN INDICATION OF QUALITY." Thousands on thousands of trees are sold every year at unheard of prices which are absolutely worthless. There is only one way that the planter can guard himself, and that is to buy from a house whose reputation is good without question. A house who has been in the business over a long period of time and whose methods are known to be fair and honest and who has kept pace with the latest developments and methods in scientific and practical tree growing.

Variety and Selection—Use judgment in ordering varieties. Cater to those varieties which have proved themselves good in your section. Do not fill your orchard up with a mixture, but start with a few reliable commercial sorts and stick to it. On your selection of varieties depends the extent of your success.

Injurious Insects

The increase of insects detrimental to fruits, flowers, trees and plants necessarily compels all of us to obtain a knowledge of the habits of insects, so that we may provide means to check their ravages; otherwise our trees and fruit must remain at their mercy, and too late we find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. In this catalogue, space only permits us to enumerate the most abundant and destructive species of insects which infest our orchard and gardens. The remedies as suggested are according to the latest recommendations of the leading entomologists of the country.

APPLES.

Apple Worm (or Codling Moth)—Spray with arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons of water, and Bordeaux mixture (six pounds of lime and three pounds of blue stone), or self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture, or two gallons of factory-made lime-sulphur mixture to fifty gallons of water, the first spraying being applied just before the calyx closes, and the second from seven to eight weeks later when the second brood appears. This gives the best results from an economic standpoint. It is generally conceded that earlier or later sprayings than those mentioned above are of no value against the first brood, when dealing with the codling moth. Bordeaux, not being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codling moth, but it is always well to use it with arsenate of lead to prevent apple scab or other fungous diseases.

Borer—Examine trees in spring and again in June and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of roots and parts of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar—Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning, or spray with Paris green eight ounces, lime one pound, water fifty gallons.

Spring Canker Worm—Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated thoroughly with tar or train oil; or spray with six ounces of Paris green and one pound of lime to fifty gallons of Bordeaux or water.

Woolly Aphis—For above-ground colonies, wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion. For root-inhabiting colonies, remove the soil to a depth of about three inches, or sufficient to partially expose the roots; open a circle from four to eight feet in diameter, depending on the spread of the roots, distribute three to eight pounds of tobacco dust or use 10 per cent kerosene emulsion. Enough emulsion should be used to saturate the soil to a depth of three or four inches. Recent experiments have shown that kerosene emulsion may be used with success. Tobacco dust is of more value as a preventive and fertilizer. Badly infested trees should be treated with kerosene emulsion, applying this in April or May, but be sure to have the stock solution properly made or it may injure the trees.

PEACHES AND PLUMS.

Peach Tree Borer—The old method of worming peach trees during winter has been found ineffective, principally because the worms cause too much damage before being removed.

Planting Season—Planting season is not regulated by date or by the planters' season, but by the condition of the stock to be planted. If the tree is grown right, is dormant when received and then properly handled, its success is assured. Our trees are grown right, packed right, and if cared for right, will grow. Please see instructions for planting.

Fillers for the Apple Orchard—We strongly advise the use of fillers in the Apple orchard until the trees become about ready to crown each other. We recommend that Cherry or Pear be used as fillers in an Apple orchard. Fillers must be cut out before they begin to crowd out the main trees or the whole orchard will be ruined.

Cross Pollenization—Do not plant solid blocks of any one variety, but change variety every three or four rows.

In the spring remove the earth from about the body of the tree down to the crown, scraping off gummy exudations, and carefully search for the borer. For this work, use a farrier's knife, or a tool especially made for working peach trees.

An excellent wash for borers is the following: One bushel of quicklime, twenty pounds of sulphur, one gallon of coal tar, fifty gallons of water. Mix tar and sulphur in ten gallons of water and add lime. Stir well while slaking. When it is entirely slacked, dilute the above to fifty gallons, and apply this wash to the tree, allowing it to run well down into the roots. As soon as it is applied, draw up the earth to the tree so that it will form a cone about six inches above the ground. A second application of this wash should be applied in August. During the last of October, remove the mound of earth from around the tree and thoroughly scrape the bark as in the spring and give another application of the wash.

Curculio—Same treatment as for Brown Rot.

San Jose Scale—For winter treatment we would recommend spraying with lime sulphur solution. Spray in December and again in March. For summer treatment, use kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or use regular strength of lime sulphur solution, apply to trunk and large limbs only. Do not get any on the foliage or young growth.

Other SCALE INSECTS can nearly all be eradicated by the use of kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soap or Sulpho Tobacco Soap.

The U. S. Entomologist will be glad to assist any one in trouble. Address at Washington, D. C.

GRAPE VINES.

Borer—Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots and the grub destroyed.

Flea Beetle—Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio—Paris Green or arsenate of lead solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

Leaf Hopper—Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder—Kerosene emulsion, or Paris Green or arsenate of lead as a spray.

Phylloxera—Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

DANGEROUS FUNGOUS DISEASES.

Apple Tree Blight—May be treated similarly as for pears, but fewer applications are required.

Black Rot in Grapes—Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear, spray with Bordeaux; repeat twice at intervals of ten to fourteen days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeat every ten days until coloring is advisable for mildew, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

Black Knot in Plums—Cut off the affected branches below affected parts, and burn to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Brown Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines

—Brown Rot and Curculio work together; therefore, the following treatment is recommended for Brown Rot and Curculio:

Apply the first spraying about the time the calyces are shedding, using two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water. Apply the spraying three weeks later, using the self-boiled lime and sulphur and arsenate of lead. Prepare as follows: Eight pounds lime, eight pounds sulphur and two pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water. Make the sulphur into a thin paste, and then add the lime to the sulphur paste mass, and add water from time to time as the lime slakes in order to keep the mixture from becoming too thick to stir well. The boiling process should be permitted to continue until the lime is all slaked, which will be fifteen or twenty minutes, when it should be checked by the addition of cold water.

The arsenate of lead should be rubbed into a thin paste by adding water slowly while stirring with a paddle until it is worked into a thin, sloppy paste, and should be added to the diluted lime-sulphur solution the last thing before spraying. Make the third application about four weeks after the second, using the self-boiled lime sulphur without the arsenate of lead. If the Curculio is very numerous and the foliage shows no injury from the second previous application, arsenate of lead may be added to the self-boiled lime sulphur at the third spraying. Three applications of the above spray will give best results.

Peach and Plum Rosette—Root up and burn the affected tree as soon as the disease is observed.

Peach Leaf Curl—Spray with Bordeaux (4-6-50) during late fall or at least one month before the fruit buds open; when trees are thoroughly covered, only one application is necessary to prevent this disease. Recent experiments indicate that fall spraying will control leaf curl as well as early spring treatment, if trees are well coated. If spraying has not been done and the disease appears, continuous cultivation and the application of nitrogenous manures will throw off the diseased leaves and save the fruit crop. In case of San Jose scale in the same orchard, the lime and sulphur solution may be used effectively against both scale and leaf curl at one spraying. We recommend spraying with lime and sulphur as late as possible, and pruning out disease persistently when it occurs.

Pear Blight—The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling, spray with copper solution; as blossoms fall, Bordeaux mixture (3-9-50) and arsenites; eight to twelve days later repeat application and use Bordeaux mixture, and again ten to fourteen days later, if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs to prevent spreading. During winter, carefully remove all blighted twigs, and pay particular attention to removing all blight occurring in main limbs or branches. Send for bulletin on "Control of Pear Blight," which can be secured from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

Rust on Raspberries and Blackberries—Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS.

Arsenate of Lead—Can be used as a substitute for Paris Green and London Purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to fifty gallons of water will give good results against most biting insects.

Bordeaux Mixture—Copper sulphate, four pounds; quicklime, six pounds; water, fifty gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding twenty-five gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have twenty-five gallons. The blue-stone mixture should then be poured into the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly as they fall. Bordeaux mixture will not keep more than twenty-four hours. Remember this.

Copper-Sulphate Solution—Dissolve one pound of copper sulphate in fifteen gallons of water. Do

not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape vines and peach trees. For the latter, use twenty-five gallons of water.

Kerosene Emulsion—One-half pound of soap dissolved in one gallon of water; add to this, while hot, two gallons of kerosene. (The boiling soap solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added.) Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from nine to fifteen parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than one part of oil to nine to fifteen of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

Larkin's Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—is a universal insecticide. A sure and safe exterminator of all kinds of insects and vermin on plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees. It also acts as a powerful fertilizer; plants that have wilted from the ravages of insects will regain their freshness and grow luxuriantly. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth.

Lime and Sulphur Wash—Lime, unslaked, twenty pounds; sulphur, ground, sixteen pounds; water, to make fifty gallons. Place eight to ten gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire and when it reaches the boiling point add the sulphur and mix thoroughly, then add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner and thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After boiling at least one and a half hours, the mixture should be diluted to the proper amount by the addition of sufficient hot water. If a suitable boiler is convenient, the mixture may be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

The lime and sulphur wash is now generally recommended for controlling the San Jose scale, and in some respects is superior to the other remedies named.

Naphtha Soap and Nicotinic Acid—One ounce of soap and one-quarter ounce of nicotine to each gallon of water. It is advisable to have the water at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This is an excellent spray for Red Spider.

Paris Green—Actively poisonous. Add four ounces Paris Green, one pound fresh lime, to fifty gallons of water. Paris Green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

Land Plaster—With fifty pounds of land plaster mix one pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

Pyrethrum—One ounce of the "Bubach" powder, add to two gallons of cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is non-poisonous.

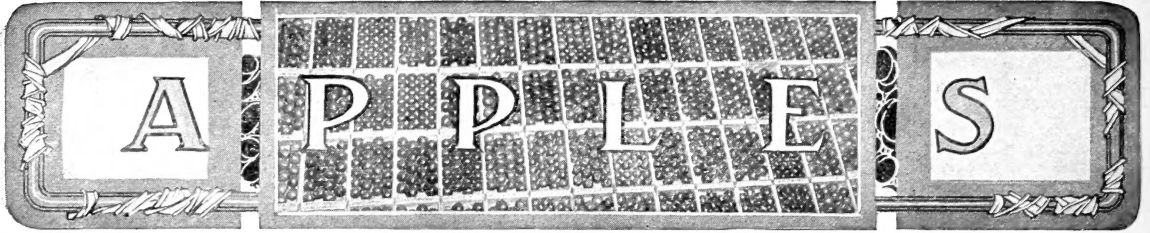
Sulphur—One pound, one pound of air-slaked lime, and boil it in eight quarts of water until the concoction simmers down to about six quarts; add one gallon of this mixture to fifty gallons of water. Use as a spray for Red Spider every five to six days until the Spider is eradicated.

Tobacco—One pound; boiling water, two gallons; strain when cool. Is very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice, aphides (plant lice).

White Hellebore—One ounce; water, three gallons. Effective as a spray against rose slugs.

SPRAYING.

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Following directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solution continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene emulsion; this should be used on bright, sunny days.



VALUE OF THE APPLE—Without question the apple is the King of Fruits. It has by far the largest sale of any fruit grown and the supply has never exceeded the demand. This year the apple crop for the whole United States amounted to about 40,000,000 bushels of which about 9,000,000 were exported to Europe, leaving about 31,000,000 bushels for this country with a population of 90,000,000 people, so you can readily understand that the apple business is not overdone, in fact, the production today is not over one-third what it should be. Of course, we are talking about apples that have received care and attention. There is no market for apples that have not been sprayed, cultivated and properly sorted, except for cider and vinegar.

If you have an apple orchard on your place and it has not been paying, it is your own fault and not the fault of the trees. Any country that will produce a crop of apples is as good an apple country as any section of the United States, but you cannot reap any reward from an orchard that does not receive proper care, no more than you can harvest a crop of corn that has been neglected. Any crop of apples that has been properly cared for will bring five to ten times the net profit that the same area of land would when planted in corn.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE APPLE—Purchasers should know that the varieties which we are handling nowadays are not like the same varieties which were planted thirty to fifty years ago. The character of the apple has been raised by an ever faithful and careful watch of the wood that we use in propagating our stock.

If you will go through an old orchard you will notice that some of the Winesap trees bear better fruit than other Winesap trees. The same thing applies to other varieties. By careful selection we have, year after year, bred from these best trees only, thereby raising the quality of the apple, the size and productiveness.

ONE YEAR APPLE—ONE YEAR TOPS ON THREE YEAR ROOTS—You will notice that we are advocating very strongly the planting of one year old apple trees. Our reasons for doing this are many. **First**, the tree receives less shock or check in transplanting, they come into bearing sooner, live longer, bear better, develop sooner on their own roots, and make better orchard trees. **Second**, they cost less to buy, cost less to plant, and are especially adapted to shaping or training to suit the individual taste. **Third**, and the particular point that we want you to remember: Heretofore, one year apple trees have been raised by grafting in the spring, planting and growing one year, then digging and putting them on the market in the fall. This gives you a one-year-old top on a one-year-old inferior root. This method has been abolished entirely by us and our one-year-old tops are grown on a three-year-old root. Consequently, our trees at one year old, have as much root as the two year olds of other nurseries.

We are able by this method to produce one-year-old tops on three-year-old roots in all sizes from two to five feet in height. This system always gives a stronger and heavier body to the tree. The old system of raising one year grafts gave us a very limber switch like tree, but by our system we have a heavy body which does not whip around in the wind, which is slightly branched, perfectly straight, very heavy rooted and free from any blemishes whatever. The roots on these trees are heavy and do not run to fibrous roots as by the old grafting process and you will find no enlarging of the root at the union of the scion.

BEWARE OF FAKES—We wish to warn all prospective customers against such frauds. This is simply a means to get a higher price out of the product than it is actually worth. You all know that various schemes are worked in all lines of trade to get exorbitant prices out of various articles. They are not sold by straight and honest methods, but by HOT AIR. This same trick is worked yearly in the Nursery business perhaps more than in any other line of trade. The sensible man avoids such fakes. Let the other man get stung first. We are in a position to do as much of this HOT AIR GRAFTING as any other Nursery in the world. We do not do it, because we know that it does not pay in the long run. You can get a customer once on such tricks, but you cannot keep him. We must have our customers year after year or our business would not pay.

APPLE LAND—The apple tree thrives in a variety of soils. It is most productive and longer lived if planted in a deep, fertile loam, yet any soil that will produce good yields of wheat or corn will produce good apples. You should secure rolling land if possible to insure good drainage.

You likely are interested in the profits that apples will bring you, in the length of time it will take the trees to come into bearing, in the matter of varieties, in orchard plans, and in the general advisability of planting apples. We haven't much space here to tell you so many things, but can discuss a few.

It costs, on the average, around thirty cents a bushel to produce and market the finest grade of apples. This amount will prune, spray, cultivate and fertilize the trees in a modern, scientific manner, and, rightly expended, will make fruit that will bring on most any wholesale market at least \$1.25 per bushel. Say we consider a ten-acre orchards as a basis, as that size is easy to handle, and ten-year trees, because, if they have been cared for properly, they will be bearing nicely.

Cost of Growing

You will have fillers of cherry or early-bearing apples between your standard trees if you are a business farmer; but, in our calculations, we will let the product of the fillers go to pay the expense of the orchard, and concern ourselves only with the apples produced with the forty or so permanent trees you have on each acre. This tenth year each one of these trees ought to produce eight or ten bushels. In our experience, that is about the average, if we except some of the later-bearing sorts like Spy. But you may think that five bushels will be enough to count on. We don't have to be exact in this, because you will see we have plenty of room to spare.

Four hundred trees will produce 2,000 bushels when each tree produces only five bushel. These apples, at 30 cents per bushel, will cost you \$600 per year. That figure includes everything—the work you do (wages counted out), the cost of materials used, the depreciation of tools, horses and buildings, and interest on the investment. At \$1 a bushel the apples will bring you \$2,000, leaving you \$1,400 clear profit from the ten acres, without counting the product from the fillers, which easily can be as much again, or even twice as much. If you get \$1.25 for your apples, as there is every reason to expect, you would have another \$500. And even though you get only fifty cents a bushel, which only the most careless handling of the orchard and the worst marketing will make necessary, you will get \$200 profit yearly at the very least, out of the ten-acre orchard after paying all expenses. If you are a live grower, you can double or treble this.

Now what grain, hay, vegetable or stock crop could you expect to yield as much? An income of \$1,400 from ten acres is \$140 from one acre. We tell you friends, that you want to get into the fruit business. There is nothing like it at present, and it is growing better all the time.

Fifteen years ago the fruit business was just beginning. Since that time people all over the world have learned to eat more fruit. They have found out that fruit will tone up the system wonderfully. In all the cities the demand has grown till now nearly every family must have its quota of fruit. There never is enough. Each annual crop is largely eaten by Christmas, and before that time fruit is so high in price that it is beyond the reach of three-fourths of the people.

With this steady, heavy demand, better methods of marketing were bound to be worked out. The modern box came of this demand, and is a good thing. Grading was found necessary, because the apples fit into boxes better when they are of the same size, and because people want good apples, or medium apples, or poor apples—they do not want them mixed, or all at the same price. Cold storage, or cold storage, in properly ventilated cellars, and modern shipping, all help a lot. These things are mentioned here to convince doubters that apple-growing has the great possibilities we say it has, and who want to know why fruit-growing yields so much.

If you have found it hard work to make things go, study fruit-growing, and by and by you will really live, without the ceaseless struggle that is a part of most farmers' and workers' daily existence.

How soon will trees bear? It depends on the variety and on the care that the trees receive. Such sorts as Duchess, Stayman's, Yellow Transparent, McIntoch Red, Grimes' Golden, Wagener, and others will set thirty to fifty apples the third year if they have received good care. The fifth year is soon enough, however, to let the permanent trees bear many apples, and that season they may produce a bushel without harming themselves. After that the crop nearly always increases fifty per cent each succeeding year until the fifteenth or so, when it has reached twenty bushel or more. Other sorts will only be a year or so behind those named. The main thing is to feed and prune and spray the trees right, and they will bear without fail. For home orchards plant trees that ripen in summer, fall and winter. Don't plant too many kinds. For a commercial orchard three kinds are enough. You can command the highest price only by having to sell large quantities of one variety. Plant the trees in the orchard so you will have plenty of cross pollination. This is an important point that has been overlooked. You can not get good fruit if your orchard is not cross pollinated. One hundred and fifty feet is as far as you can depend on pollen carrying.

Prices of All Varieties of Apples

Two Year Old. Branched.

	Each	10	100
3-5	.10	.95	9.00
4-6	.13	1.60	15.00
5-7	.20	1.90	18.00

One Year Old. Whips.

	Each	10	100
3-5	.10	.85	8.00
4-6	.13	1.10	10.00
5-7	.18	1.70	15.00

A List of Select Varieties

Ninety per cent of all the Apples we sell are from the following list:

✓ **YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—A very well known Russian variety of good size. Waxed transparent yellow color. Very tender and must be handled carefully. Sub-acid and crisp. One of the most popular for local consumption. The tree is a small grower and a young bearer. The tree is very hardy and does best on thin soils.

✓ **RED ASTRACHAN**—A fine looking apple of the Russian class. Of medium size, mostly yellow covered with light and dark red. Bears well in most sections of the country. Very popular in the northern part of the United States as a fall apple. The tree is a vigorous grower and very hardy. It is an excellent cooking apple and as it makes a very beautiful appearance it is quite valuable as a commercial sort.

✓ **RED JUNE (CAROLINA RED JUNE)**—An attractive small apple nearly covered with red. Sub-acid, tender and very juicy. It is of excellent quality, although the tree is subject to disease. It does very well in a great many sections and has been a popular favorite for a great many years.

✓ **DUCHESS (OLDENBURG)**—One of the best known handsome Russian sorts. Streaked and shaded red, a popular favorite on account of its acid flavor and splendid cooking qualities. The tree is hardy and vigorous and a prolific bearer. The apple is a Dwarf grower and can be planted closer than most sorts. The Duchess is one of the best of the commercial apples.

✓ **GRAVENSTEIN**—A very large handsome apple. Streaked and splashed with deep red on yellow. The fruit is tender and crisp and acid. A very strong growing tree and an excellent bearer. The fruit is excellent quality and is becoming more and more popular every year. It is an apple of great merit.

✓ **WEALTHY**—Fine quality; good all purpose apple. Hardy and very productive; light yellow shaded with deep red; tender, juicy, sub-acid; does well in all sections. October to December. For quick returns W. T. Macoun of the Ontario Experiment Station planted Wealthy apple trees ten feet apart and forced them into early bearing. The plan was profitable. When the trees began to crowd they were pruned back severely. The net returns from this closely planted orchard in 1905 were \$103.13 per acre. This brings the average annual profit per acre since the orchard was planted up to \$59.03 per acre.—Fruit Grower.

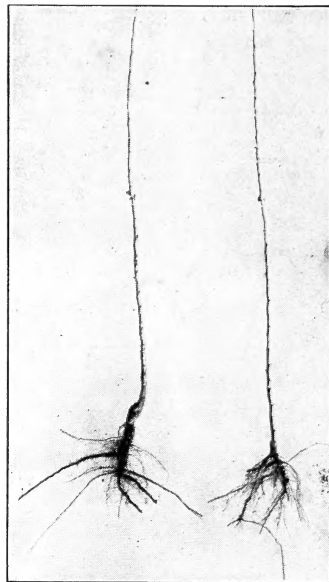
✓ **N. W. GREENING**—A greenish yellow of large size. Very juicy and sub-acid. A good cooker and a splendid keeper. The tree is hardy and a very strong grower. It does not come into bearing very early, but it pays well for itself after it does come into bearing. It is a reliable tree and the fruit finds ready sale.

✓ **MCINTOSH RED**—One of the best apples we have today. It is of the Fameuse class. Extremely attractive in appearance. Very large and bright deep red. Flesh white, tinted pink. It is very tender and has a delightful odor. Does extremely well in certain parts and certain sections of the northern states. The tree is a very stout grower, long lived, and a heavy bearer. We have secured our strain of McIntosh from the bearing orchards in the Bitter Root Valley of Montana, hence our customers need not fear but that we have the real McIntosh.

Our advice to those people who live where the McIntosh does well is to stick to it, as there is no other variety today that will bring them the returns that this apple will.

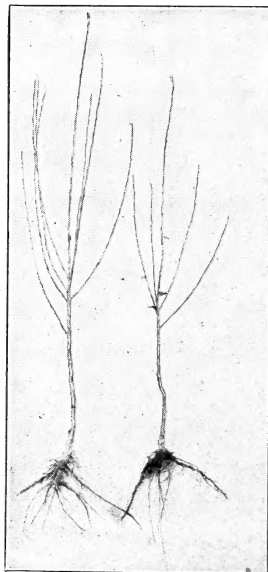
✓ **BALDWIN**—Large, roundish; skin deep red; flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid; good flavor; very vigorous; productive. The best all round winter apple for New England. Is a fall apple in the West and South.

✓ **NORTHERN SPY**—Too well known to need description. Crisp, tender, high quality; fine shape; beautiful coloring; red, usually striped, sub-acid. Takes 8 to 10 years to come into bearing, but very productive after that. November to March.



These trees are 3-4 foot Gano and Rome Beauty. Actual photograph taken in the fall. Here is the highest type of tree ever produced; especially for the commercial orchardist.

✓ **GANO (SOMETIMES CALLED BLACK BEN DAVIS)**—It was named by the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society in honor of its president, W. B. Gano. The fruit is bright red on yellow ground (no stripes); large; oblong tapering to the eye; surface smooth, polished; dots minute; basin shallow, sometimes deep; eye large, cavity deep, brown in color; stem medium to long; core medium. Season January to April. Tree healthy, vigorous, hardy; an early annual and prolific bearer.



One year olds. Some varieties are quite branched in the 3-4 and 4-5 foot grades.

✓ **BELLFLOWER—YELLOW**—The best of the Bellflower family. Does not do well in all localities. Very large, yellow, sometimes slightly blushed. Very crisp, juicy and fine quality. Does best on thin soils. A very valuable commercial sort.

✓ **JONATHAN**—The apple that has been a favorite for over one hundred years. A beautiful brilliant red apple of the very finest flavor and quality. It is very tender, juicy, spicy and the very best sort for family and market. All other sorts are compared to the Jonathan for quality. The tree is very long lived and productive and an early bearer. We advise planting Jonathan in large blocks. We especially recommend these to anyone who is in doubt, as you will never make a mistake in planting Jonathans.

There are nursery companies today who are advocating the planting of other sorts in preference to Jonathan, but the wise planter will avoid such experiments and stick to the varieties that always have and always will be in demand. One-year-old trees are branched.

✓ **ROME BEAUTY**—An apple that has been coming rapidly into favor of late years in all apple growing sections. We consider this one of the very best quality apples and it is readily sold on any market. It is of good size and great beauty. It is a fine apple and has very few faults. It resists the early frosts. In Idaho when the first crop of blossoms has been killed it puts forth a second crop. The apple is of very uniform size, large and smooth. Shaded and striped with bright red. Blooms late and is a regular bearer. One of our best quality apples.

✓ **MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG**—This tree is a fine upright grower. A very heavy bearer. Holds the fruit extremely well. The fruit keeps extremely well and has a very handsome appearance, hence it is a very valuable commercial sort and is a sure money maker. The fruit looks somewhat like the Winesap, although it is much larger. The flesh resembles the Staymans Winesap to a certain extent and in sections where the Winesap is a small grower we recommend the Mammoth Black Twig. It also takes the place of the Staymans Winesap in sections where this variety does not do well.

✓ **ARKANSAS BLACK**—A very dark red apple. Quite large and sub-acid. Rather coarse grained but a very good keeper. The tree is a young bearer. The main fault of this apple is that it does not do well in all sections. It has reached its perfection in New Mexico. In the North and East it is inclined to scab badly.

✓ **WINESAP**—Do not let anyone discourage you in planting the Winesap. This has been a favorite of long standing and always will be. It is famous for its regular crops. The apple is medium size. Dark red. Firm and crisp and finely flavored. The tree is very hardy. It is an excellent keeper, an excellent shipper and keeps very late in the season. It always brings a good price on the market. There are some regions in which the Winesap grows rather small and in such localities we recommend that you plant the Staymans Winesap.

✓ **SPITZENBURG (AESOPUS)**—Bright red, striped deeper red, firm, sub-acid, quality the best. Fine shipper and good market apple. Does well in certain sections only. Profitable in Northwest.

✓ **GRIMES GOLDEN**—A transparent golden yellow apple of medium size. The flesh is very tender, juicy and spicy. One of the old-time apples that has never lost favor and never will. The tree is very hardy and a vigorous grower. It comes into bearing young. This apple when grown properly and carefully packed will invariably bring the highest price on the market. Some claim that this apple is only good for home consumption, but our experience has been that Grimes Golden will sell at a higher price than many other varieties. You will make no mistake in planting freely of this apple in a commercial orchard.

✓ **NEWTON PIPPIN (ALBEMARLE PIPPIN—YELLOW NEWTOWN)**—One of the highest quality apples. The only fault being that it does not do well in all sections of the country. We have a



One of our two-year-old Apple trees the first summer after planting.

large orchard here at Fairbury which is very productive and the apples always bring the highest price. It is particularly adaptable to the Pacific coast and some parts of the Atlantic. It is one of the best keepers and the quality is one of the very best, if not the best, on the market today. It has been a leader with the export trade. It ripens with the York Imperial and in some localities the York Imperial is sold as a Red Newtown.

✓ **YORK IMPERIAL**—Medium, oblate; white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid. A good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples; moderate. November to April.

✓ **STAYMAN'S WINESAP**—It is one of our best quality apples. Seedling of the old Winesap, but much better. Fruit nearly twice as large, much better quality, very fine grain, crisp, tender and juicy. It excels many others as a keeper. It is very hardy, a strong grower and very productive. A fast grower, foliage perfect, root system strong, will grow on poor land where the old Winesap would die. This apple will make you money. Hangs till November; large to very large, somewhat cone-shaped, completely covered with dark red, indistinctly striped. Sub-acid.

General List of Apples

Some of the apples in the following list, are considered by many to be worthy of the "select class." However opinions will differ, and for this reason we raise all varieties. The better apples listed below are in heavier type.

Arranged According To Time Of Ripening.

✓ **Lievland Raspberry**—Summer, a good one.

✓ **Early Harvest**—Summer, very early not a good keeper.

✓ **Coopers' Early White**—Large, pale yellow.

✓ **Strawberry**—Slight strawberry flavor, very handsome yellow.

✓ **Sweet June**—Large pale yellow, sweet.

✓ **Benoni**—Ripens early and late. Comes into bearing young, a good filler, small, upright grower, splashed red fruit.

MAIDEN BLUSH—Fall, very good yellow apple, valuable.

ALEXANDER—Very good in North and high altitudes, especially Michigan and New Mexico.

Bismark—A dwarf.

Plumbs' Cider—Very good Northern apple.

Rambo—Fall, not very profitable.

Patten's Greening—Good cooking apple, tree large grower.

Utters' Red—A good Northern sort, white with stripe.

Fameuse or Snow—Good Northern sort, white with stripe.

Wolf River—Largest apple we have, not valuable.

Longfield—White, handsome, good flavor, but poor keeper.

Rawles Janet—Very hardy, but slow grower.

TALMAN SWEET—Whitish yellow, very hardy and good keeper, valuable.

R. I. GREENING—Large greenish yellow, slow to bear but fine apple.

Missouri Pippin—Small apple, but very reliable.

Ben Davis—Old well known sort, cooking.

Wagner—Very good in certain sections, principally on Eastern and Western coast.

DELICIOUS—Winter, fair keeper, large good flavor, valuable.

Winter Banana—Handsomest apple grown, good quality, valuable.

DWARF APPLES.

We introduced these as a novelty, but they have come into such popular favor that we advocate their use as a profitable apple for home and local consumption. They may be used in the garden or yard where Standards take up too much room.

They bear quickly. Have low broad heads. They can be planted a great deal closer than Standard trees. They usually bear in about four years. Grow six to eight feet high, putting their strength into fruit instead of wood. The trees are budded on French Paradise and Doucin stalks. Price, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

Crab Apples

PRICES.

Two year old only. Price same as Standards.

✓ **FLORENCE**—We consider this the most valuable crab on the list; early, large, prolific; youngest bearer. Striped and mottled crimson and yellow. Originated by P. M. Gideon in Minnesota, and tree is of extreme hardiness, growing large and shapely.

✓ **GENERAL GRANT**—Tree a vigorous and upright grower; fruit large, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild, sub-acid; excellent for dessert; free. October.

✓ **HYSLOP**—Large, produces in clusters; deep crimson and bluish bloom; popular on account of its beauty, productiveness and hardiness. September and October.

✓ **MARTHA**—A seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg, which originated in Minnesota. Earlier than the Transcendent; very ornamental as well as a fine fruit; bears in profusion every year. September and October.

✓ **SHIELD'S**—Erect, vigorous grower; fruit in thick clusters resembling the Transcendent; one of the best growers; never blights. You can make no mistake in ordering this variety.

✓ **WHITNEY NO. 20**—Very choice variety; upright grower; very large fruit, nearly as large as Red June; fine for cooking and eating; sub-acid, pleasant, light green, background striped with red. August.

APPLE GRAFTS.

	100	1000
Apple Grafts, piece root.....	\$1.00	\$ 7.00
Apple Grafts, whole root.....	2.00	14.00

All grafts made of French Crab Apple seedlings with healthy long scion, securely wrapped. Orders not accepted after March 1st.

Apple Seedlings for grafting, \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.





CHERRIES

Cherries are generally thought of as a sort of "good-to-eat" home-crop that is useful only a little while in midsummer or for canning for winter. There are a good many commercial cherry orchards, but the great majority of people do not know that cherry growing on a commercial scale is possible. In the small towns farmers will peddle a few cherries during the ripening season, sometimes finding a market and sometimes not—hence comes the popular notion that Cherry-growing is not capable of yielding regular, dependable profits.

The first thing to do as a remedy for this notion and for this condition is to get rid of the peddling idea and custom. That is no way for a producer to dispose of anything. Give your cherry trees the right kind of attention so that they will produce flawless fruit; then pick and pack this fruit right and ship it to the big markets. If your local markets are wide-awake enough to see the benefit of using fruit handled in this way and will pay the right prices, sell it to them; but do not depend on them at all. You can market cherries by the carload better than in less quantity, and sixty trees, or maybe thirty, will produce a carload. Do not hesitate to plant the trees because you fear there will be no market—the market is waiting and will be very willing as soon as you have the cherries.

Another trouble to be overcome is the planting of poorly adapted varieties. The people who are used to the little, half-inch fruit never stop looking when they first see the cherries of improved kinds—an inch thick, highly flavored and in colors to suit all tastes. Proper cultivation has a good bit to do with making the trees produce the finest fruit. Some growers thin their cherries, but this is not needed always. Cherry worms and the cherry tree enemies readily yield to spraying, but cherry trees require less spraying than any other fruit trees.

On account of the time of ripening, and of the small size of fruit, Cherries escape damage from windstorms and hail that sometimes destroys crops of the larger fruits; and though not more hardy, the blossoms are not frozen so quickly as are apple or peach blossoms. We have repeatedly made the statement that cherry orchards will pay more than orchards of any other fruit. It is hard to give any definite figures, because conditions of growing and marketing differ so much; but the average good cherry tree in an orchard should yield 400 pounds of fruit a year. Some may go as low as 200, while we have trees that yield 900. Nearly all canneries of cherries, of which there are many in every Cherry-growing section, pay at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound for the fruit; most of the time the price realized is fully double this. If your tree yields even an average of 200 pounds and you get no more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents, the crop will bring in \$7, and the amount likely will run double this. As there are forty to sixty trees to the acre, your acre yield will be worth from \$280 to \$420.

Unlike other fruits, cherries should be pruned just as little as possible after the first cutting back at planting time. A few crossing limbs, or branches starting wrong, may be removed, but let the tree form its own head as much as possible. The distance apart to plant varies with the conditions more than with any other fruit. Sweet cherry trees get as large as the largest apple trees in the rich soils, while in many localities they are much smaller. Sour cherry trees are only half as large as sweet cherry trees, and may be planted much closer. It is well to plant the orchard as close as sixteen feet, on a good diagonal plan, then cut out trees as they crowd, till you have them from twenty-five to forty feet apart when they are twenty years old.

Cherry trees begin bearing when four or five years old. At that time the crops will be valuable commercially. At six or seven years, a cherry orchard will yield \$200 worth of fruit per acre, with proper care; and at ten years it can be said to be in full bearing. However, cherry trees are so long-lived and grow so large, that yields will be heavier each year for a generation.

"\$1,000 FROM ONE CHERRY TREE IN TWENTY-EGHT YEARS."

"What may be expected of cherry trees under favorable circumstances may be surmised from an instance at the summit of Mr. Read, in Monroe County, New York. In 1878 I picked from a tree there a trifle over 500 pounds, which I marketed at 11 cents a pound. I know little of its record before that, but I have seen it in bearing every year since. I have not picked it for the last few years, but will say that it has never borne less than 500 pounds, and the party who has lately picked tells me that it has twice passed 1,000 pounds. While the average price has been seven cents, it will readily be seen that it has harvested over \$1,000 worth of cherries in twenty-eight years. It has every appearance of a young tree yet.

One acre, owned by a neighbor, has returned an average annuity of over \$600 for the last ten years. I would value that acre more highly than an acre of orange grove in Florida or California. The highest price I have ever been paid for cherries is twenty-two cents a pound.

"We do not top the trees back at all. We let nature have its course. The trees will grow with a large center, putting out small limbs at long intervals apart, and the fruit will have the circulation of air, grow tougher, color better, and seldom, if ever, rot."

Prices.

	Each	10	100
2-3	\$.12	\$1.20	\$12.00
3-4 .....	.18	1.60	15.00
4-5 .....	.25	2.20	20.00
5-6 .....	.30	2.75	25.00



Compass Cherry-Plum

SOUR VARIETIES.

✓ **EARLY RICHMOND**—The oldest and most reliable cherry tree grown today. It has proven its excellence for generations for home and local consumption. There is nothing to take its place. It is of good size. Light red in color. Very juicy and acid flavor. It ripens about the first of June. It bears very heavy and will produce a crop oftener than any other variety known. When in doubt plant the Early Richmond, as it does best in all climates or on any soil.

✓ **LARGE MONTMORENCY**—The best of the Montmorency family and equal in value only by the Early Richmond. The Montmorency has all the good quality of the Early Richmond, but ripens two weeks later. The fruit is identical with the Early Richmond. Some firms have put Large Montmorency out under a great many different names, but there is only one Large Montmorency and we have the true strain.

✓ **DYEHOUSE**—

✓ **BALDWIN**—

✓ **ENGLISH MORELLO**—

✓ **WRAGG**—

✓ **MAY DUKE**—

✓ **COMPASS CHERRY PLUM**—A new introduction of exceptional merit; a cross between a Sand Cherry and Miner Plum; a fine grower and beautiful tree. Fruit about an inch in diameter, and as much a plum as it is a cherry. Cherry is oblong, slightly flattened. Flavor peculiar to itself. Perfectly hardy in all sections of the United States. Always in demand in every market.

Price of Compass Cherry Plum.

	Each	10
4-6 feet	\$.40	\$3.50

SWEET VARIETIES.

✓ **BLACK TARTARIAN**—Most profitable of all black sweet cherries.

✓ **GOV. WOOD**—Productive, light to light red. Best shipper.

✓ **NAPOLEON**—(ROYAL ANN)—

✓ **WINDSOR**—

✓ **BING**—

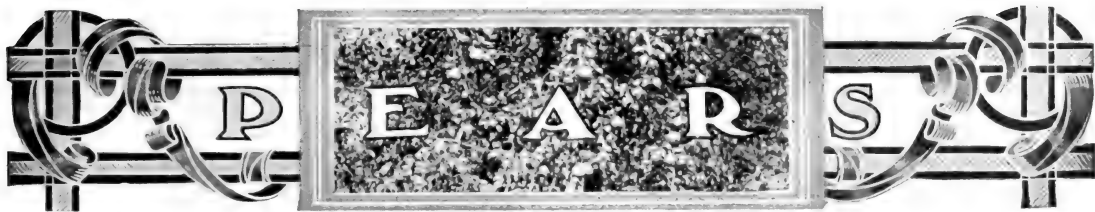
✓ **YELLOW SPANISH**—Large, yellow.

✓ **SCHMIDT**—Large dark good commercial sort.

✓ **LAMBERT**—



Montmorency (Large)



Pear-growing can be made just as profitable as apple-growing in most localities. Pear trees will thrive in situations where apple trees will not, because they will stand lack of moisture and too much moisture better than any other fruit. Most varieties are hardy, and the blossoms will stand frosts well.

A commercial pear orchard of five acres will require only a moderate amount of work every year to keep it in the best condition. For this work there will be a handsome income if proper methods are used. You can prove this in our own orchard, or see it now in the orchards of a good many live growers. The trouble is that the majority of men doubt that pears pay, and do not find out the facts. It does not seem to us that this is good policy—while the other fellows are getting the money.

Plant permanent, standard pear trees, twenty, twenty-five, or thirty feet apart, depending on the location and the soil. Warm, loamy soil will grow bigger trees than thin soil, while lower elevations will also produce big trees. Some of the varieties grow bigger than others, but this is not so marked in pears as with apples and peaches. By all means use fillers between pear trees. You can fill the orchard so that there is not more than twelve feet between the trees, and it is a good thing to do if you will give good cultivation, especially with dwarfs. In case you do not care to use dwarfs, fifteen feet is close enough to plant standard filler of early bearing sorts.

Any kind of pears that bear young make good fillers between apple trees. The dwarf stock has advantages of course. One point is that pear and apple trees are more nearly the same in their requirements than apple and peach. Against this you must wait about one year more to get your first crop with pears than with peaches. The pears are easier to market, but command a little less money to the acre than peaches. If you want pears for home use, select several kinds that will ripen from earliest to latest, and put them in rich soil. Were we planting pears about our home, we would choose dwarf trees, because we would be right there to give them the attention needed.

Be sure you plant with reference to cross-pollination. Pear blossoms require this, and will produce little high grade fruit unless they have it. The care of pear trees at planting time is not any different from the care of apple trees.

Price of Kieffer.

	Each	10	100
3-4	\$.15	\$1.30	\$12.00
4-5 .....	.20	1.80	17.00
5-6 .....	.25	2.30	22.00
6-7 .....	.30	2.80	27.00

Price of all others.

	Each	10	100
3-4	\$.18	\$1.60	\$15.00
4-5 .....	.23	2.10	20.00
5-6 .....	.30	2.80	27.00

Price of Dwarfs.

	Each	10	100
2-3	\$.12	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
3-4 .....	.15	1.40	13.00
4-5 .....	.20	1.80	17.00

We have the following varieties in Dwarf: **Bartlett, Anjou, Clapp, Duchess.**

SUMMER PEARS.

✓ **KOONCE**—From southern Illinois. Has been thoroughly tested in orchards for several years. Tree a strong, upright grower like the Kieffer. Very hardy, producing good crops when all other varieties were killed by frost. Fruit medium to large, with carmine cheeks; first-class quality; ripens early; no rotting at core. July.

✓ ***CLAPP'S FAVORITE**—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow; when fully ripe is marbled, with dull red in the sun covered with small russet specks; a splendid pear. Earlier than the Bartlett.

✓ ***DUCHESS**—Very large; of good quality; greenish-yellow. One of the very best as a dwarf. Tree hardy. Ripens end of September.

✓ **ROSSNEY**—Ripens about two weeks after Bartlett; average size, excellent keeper and shipper; uniform shape and color, handsome, creamy skin with crimson blush; juicy, sweet and tender; hardy and productive; good shipper. August and September.

AUTUMN PEARS.

✓ **FLEMISH BEAUTY**—Large; juicy, rich in flavor; very hardy and deservedly popular. September and October.

✓ **HOWELL**—Large yellow, with red cheek; rich, sweet, melting; early bearer, productive. September and October.

✓ **IDAHO** Has many excellent characteristics; is

strong, vigorous grower; as hardy as Flemish Beauty; very productive, large size, splendid keeper, good shipping qualities. We have kept fruit over two weeks received from Idaho.

✓ ***LOUISE BONNE**—Good size; greenish-yellow, with bright cheek. September and October.

✓ ***SECKEL**—Small size; yellowish-brown, red cheek; melting, buttery; none better. September and October.

✓ ***WILDER**—Small to medium, bell-shaped; yellow, shaded earmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender, sub-acid; vigorous grower, early and annual bearer; very productive, good quality; one of the best early varieties. Early August.

✓ ***ANJOU**—Large, buttery, melting, rich, vinous. The best late fall and early winter variety. October to January.

✓ ***BARTLETT**—Large size; often with a beautiful blush on the sunny side; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored. August. Very popular variety.

WINTER PEARS.

✓ **KIEFFER**—Large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; good quality. It is unfortunate that the merits of this pear have been underestimated from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained the proper size. When allowed to hang upon the trees until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few pears which are more attractive. Combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. Some praise it very highly, while others do not think so much of it, but large fruit growers are planting whole orchards of it. Fruits should be thinned. Ninety per cent Kieffer and ten per cent Duchess and Clapps should always be the arrangement, on account of pollenizing. The most practical sort for commercial pear orchards.

✓ **LAWRENCE**—Trees hardy, healthy and very productive. Fruit large; skin yellow, covered with brown spots. Flesh whitish, rich, buttery, and aromatic. One of the quality pears that has great merit for commercial orchards.

PEACHES

Peaches with proper care can be grown without difficulty in many states where they are not raised at all, or on the most limited scale. In the Central West, in such states as Kansas and Nebraska, peaches grow that cannot be surpassed in quality anywhere, and more of them should be grown.

We have several sorts that in our hands, and in the hands of our customers, have proved to be as hardy as apples like the Ben Davis, and for several years borne full crops.

But a knowledge of the peach's requirements is necessary in order to get the best results. They require a well-drained, moderately rich soil; warm, sandy loam is probably the best. Keep the ground clean and mellow, and you will have healthy, vigorous, productive trees. Give the ground an occasional dressing of wood ashes or potash in some other form.

Remember that peaches are all grown on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely necessary that the trees be pruned yearly to remove dead branches and let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood. In planting, always reduce the stem about one-third, and cut the branches to about one bud. No fruit trees respond to good care more quickly than the peach, and with no fruit is intelligent care more necessary. Plant a rod apart each way. We mark the hardiest sorts with a star. (*).

Price of Peaches.

	Each	10	100
2-3 feet	\$.10	\$.80	\$ 7.00
3-4 .....	.12	1.00	10.50
4-5 .....	.17	1.60	15.00
5-6 .....	.22	2.00	18.00

FIRST RIPENING. FIRST PART OF JULY.

***GREENSBORO**—The largest and most beautifully colored of all early varieties of peaches; ripens at the same time as the Alexander; larger. Semi-cling. One of the very best commercial sorts in existence.

✓**ALEXANDER**—Early; medium to large in size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree hardy and productive. No orchard in Nebraska complete without it. Ripens July 10th. Semi-free.

EARLY RIVERS—Large, creamy, pink cheek. Free.

✓**SNFED**—Very early, creamy white with crimson blush. Firm and sweet, very productive.

✓**TRIUMPH**—Bear early and yield heavy. Yellow-crimson cheek. Free.

SECOND RIPENING. LAST PART OF JULY.

✓**CARMAN**—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy-white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. One of the hardiest in bud, in shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Free.

✓**WADDELL (FREE)**—Commended by J. H. Hale of Georgia. Very hardy, moderate grower, low and spreading; creamy white with blush; flesh white, juicy, very popular.

✓**MAMIE ROSS**—Similar to Carman. A good bearer. Productive. Free.

THIRD RIPENING. FIRST OF AUGUST.

***CHAMPION**—Very large, many have measured ten inches in circumference. Delicious flavor, sweet, rich, juicy, surpassing all other varieties in these respects; skin creamy white, with red cheek; very handsome, very hardy, productive; best shipper of the early varieties. Free.

✓**MOUNTAIN ROSE**—Large, white, with red stain at the stone. A fine commercial peach in its class.

✓**SLAPPY**—A good one. Hardy, yellow, free from rot and a good keeper.

✓**BELLE OF GEORGIA**—Fruit large and very attractive. White flesh. Tree hardy and prolific.

FOURTH RIPENING. MIDDLE OF AUGUST.

✓**CRAWFORD'S EARLY**—A superior yellow peach; none better. Free.

✓**ELBERTA**—A large yellow peach with red cheeks and firm flesh and juicy, fine quality; very productive, sure bearer, hardy; fine market variety. Free.

✓**OLD MIXON FREE**—Large yellow, flesh white. Trees do well and the crop is regular and productive.

✓**WAGER**—Large. Yellow. Sure bearer. Good for canning. Free.

✓**FOSTER**—Orange red, handsome, juicy. Free.

✓**CAPT. EDE**—Large, yellow, free. A good one.

FIFTH RIPENING. LAST OF AUGUST.

***FITZGERALD**—An early improved Crawford, which it resembles in size, color and quality; bears young; suffused with red; flesh is hardy and productive; fruit large, brilliant color, deep yellow; fine flavor and quality. Season. Free.

✓***STUMP OF THE WORLD**—Very large size, roundish; skin white with light red cheek, flesh white, juicy, fine quality. Free.

✓**BOKARA**—Large, yellow, firm. A good one. Free.

✓**GOLD DROP**—Heavy and regular bearer, large, yellow. Free.

SIXTH RIPENING. SEPTEMBER TO OCTOBER.

✓***SMOCK**—Large size; yellow skin with red cheek, bright yellow flesh; splendid market peach. Free.

✓**CRAWFORD'S LATE**—Fine size and flavor, yellow flesh. Tree hardy and sure bearer. Free. One of the best.

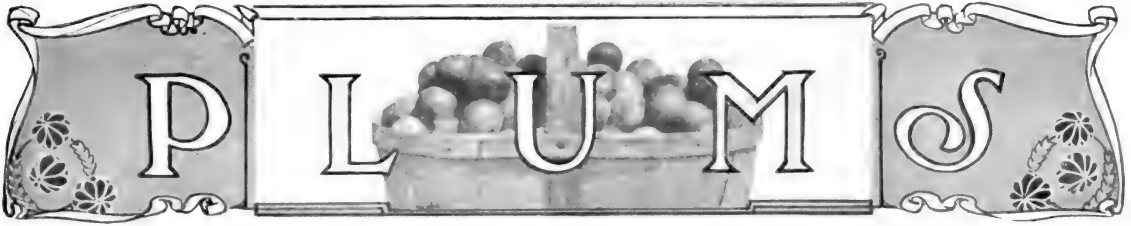
✓**HILLS CHILI**—Medium in size. Yellow. Free.

✓**CHAIRS CHOICE**—Large, yellow. Tree strong and heavy bearer. A good all around peach.

✓**BAILEY SEEDLING**—Fruit small, but the surest crop of any peach.

✓**SALWAY**—The last peach to ripen. Extra large, yellow, and a good one.

SEEDLINGS—5c each; ten for 30c.



Price of Plums.

	Each	10	100
2-3	\$.15	\$1.30	\$12.00
3-4 .....	.20	1.80	17.00
4-5 .....	.25	2.40	23.00
5-6 .....	.35	3.20	30.00

NATIVE VARIETIES.

✓ **DE SOTO**—A hardy variety; very productive; a profitable plum; originated in Wisconsin.

✓ **FOREST GARDEN**—Fruit large in size; yellow color; mottled; juicy and sweet; hardy and vigorous. July.

✓ **HAWKEYE**—Fruit large in size; bright color; mottled red; fine quality; firm; carries well to market; tree hardy, thrifty; annual bearer. September.

✓ **KLONDIKE**—Exceedingly hardy, very productive. Fruit of good size and of excellent quality.

✓ **MARIANNA**—Fruit smaller than Wild Goose; nearly round; bright cardinal red when ripe; skin rather thick, small stone.

✓ **POTTAWATTOMIE**—A strong and vigorous grower; hardy; immense bearer; large; yellow ground overspread with pink and white dots; no astringency in skin or pulp. Early August.

✓ **WYANT**—One of the most popular native sorts. Very vigorous and productive. Large, purplish red; good quality. Tree a bushy grower. Ripens end of August.

✓ **WEAVER**—Fruit large; purple with blue bloom; very productive; is a regular bearer of plums of good quality; trees very hardy. August.

✓ **WILD GOOSE**—Fruit medium size; red with blue bloom; flesh juicy and sweet. July.

✓ **WOLF**—Vigorous, strong grower; hardy; is becoming popular; perfect freestone, large size and very prolific. August.

✓ **MAQUOKETA**—Round, dark, red, slightly marbled; size medium. One of the choicest for eating. Plums hang single on tree; not affected by rot; immense bearer. Season September.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

✓ **BRADSHAW**—Large size; red skin; flesh green, juicy, productive. Fine variety for market. August.

✓ **SHIPPER'S PRIDE**—Large, dark purple, very showy, often measuring two inches in diameter; one, juicy and sweet. September.

✓ **DAMSON**—Small, oval fruit; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from stone. September.

✓ **GERMAN PRUNE**—Medium size; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich fine quality; tree fairly vigorous, very productive.

✓ **GUEII**—Large, bluish purple, flesh yellowish green, rather coarse, sweet, pleasant. One of the best market varieties. September.

✓ **LOMBARD**—The favorite market variety; medium size; violet red skin; juicy; good quality; hardy and prolific. August.

JAPAN VARIETIES.

✓ **ABUNDANCE (BOTAN)**—An old well known and popular Japanese variety; hardy and productive; large fruit; lemon yellow in color with heavy bloom; good quality. August.

✓ **BURBANK** The best and most profitable Japanese variety for market. Ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance; hardy; trees sprawling; vigorous grower; unequaled in productiveness; bears young; fruit large and of excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. August.

✓ **RED JUNE**—Recommended by such authority as Prof. L. H. Bailey as by all odds the best Japanese plum. Ripens before Abundance; one of the vigorous upright growers; productive; fair size; vermilion red with handsome bloom; pleasant quality; ripens a week before Abundance. August.

✓ **SATSUMA**—Claimed to be the largest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties; fruit purplish red and very large. August.

✓ **WICKSON**—Sturdy, upright grower; productive almost to a fault; extremely handsome fruit; deep maroon red skin covered with white bloom; flesh fine in texture; sugary, delicious; a splendid keeper and shipper.

Quinces

	Each
2 to 3 feet, 1-year.....	\$.20
3 to 4 feet, 1-year.....	.25

✓ **CHAMPION**—The fruit is larger on the average than the Orange; more oval in shape; equals it in quality; is a splendid keeper; bears very young; ripens late.

Apricots

✓ **BUDDED TREES**—Alexis, Gibb, Alexander, Superb, Royal, Moorpark.

Price of Budded Trees.

	Each	10	100
2-3	\$.18	\$1.60	\$15.00
3-420	1.90	18.00
4-525	2.40	23.00

Price of Seedlings.

10 for	\$.60
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Budded Mulberries

	Each	10
✓ Downings Everbearing, 4-5 feet.....	\$.25	\$2.00
✓ New American, 4-5 feet.....	.30	2.50

(For seedlings and shade trees see pages 18 and 20.)

SMALL FRUITS

Grapes

When it comes to selecting a fruit that will grow anywhere, and is of the greatest general value, you will have to choose grapes, we believe. They make the finest bunches in rich soil, and they will repay fertilizing and all kinds of good care; but they will thrive among rocks on the driest, steepest hill you ever saw, or will do fairly well in a place too wet for any fruit tree. You can plant a grape vine wherever there is a foot square of surface not occupied and it will thrive and yield well.

On a farm there always is plenty of space. Ground room is the cheapest thing in all creation to most farmers in this country. An easily made trellis will support a dozen vines—costing a dollar or so—that will bring five or six bushels of grapes every year. Properly stored, ripe grapes will be available from the first of August till after Christmas. The right selection of varieties will ripen the grapes over two months. The vines make great summer screens; the broad leaves hide everything behind them, and, while the bunches are on, the berries peep out from among the leaves like the blossoms of a climbing rose. There are many ornamental vines that cost a lot more and that are not half so handsome as grape vines.

In a few sections grapes are grown for market. That is a simple statement, but if we could take the farmers from the other localities to any of the grape-growing sections—say in Northern Pennsylvania and Southern New York—there would be a sudden and great increase in the number of grape vines planted. In those sections, grapes practically are the only money crop raised. Farmers have found out that they can produce grapes enough on their land to justify entirely neglecting everything else. They market them in the basket-carriers, in hampers similar to those used for peaches, and in half-barrels. Some are used, also, for making the "grape juice." There is a well established market for all the grapes you can grow. You should have several hundred pounds in order to sell them to advantage. But you will not have to beg for a market if you have the right kinds and give proper attention to growing and packing.

We never have been able to understand why other sections did not take up grape growing on a commercial scale. It must be that people don't know they can grow grapes cheaply and find a high priced market for them. It is not because grapes require special soils, or other conditions, for they will grow anywhere. Also, there are varieties, which ripen at any season, and berries of every color and size. Spraying and cultivating will pay; but you will get lots of grapes even though you never cultivate the vines. To us it certainly looks foolish to see so many farmers struggling over steep hills with teams and tools trying to grow corn or wheat or buckwheat that can not possibly yield more than ten or fifteen dollars an acre, when those same hillsides would yield grapes worth hundreds of dollars an acre.

Plant grapes in commercial vineyards from six by eight feet to eight by ten feet apart. It is the same problem as with fruit trees—the richer soils and lower elevations produce the biggest vines, while in thin soils on the higher land less wood growth will be made. You must decide, when you plant, on the system of care you are going to adopt—whether stakes or trellises, and put the vines in accordingly. Ten acres is not too much for each farm. Have you your quota?

Grapes are marketed in baskets, largely. In Michigan the growers usually haul their crop to a central packing house, where skilled sorters put them into the baskets of various sizes. Elsewhere growers do the packing themselves. Two, three, five, seven-pound, and larger baskets are used. Where the orchards are located at a long distance from markets, the bunches are packed in barrels and half-barrels, with cork sawdust between. This method will carry the grapes well and keep them perfectly. Anyone who has a few hundred pounds to sell can do it easily by looking up how to pack them, and communicating with any wholesale fruit house or commission firm.

BLACK VARIETIES.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—This variety has earned for itself a place among the best standard grapes. Early maturing; productive; vine strong, hardy, vigorous; thick, heavy, healthy foliage; ripens middle to last of August with Moores' Early; remarkably fine keeper. The fruit is large, of glossy black color, with beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet, juicy; seeds small and part readily from the pulp. A good variety for those who do not like to swallow grape seeds; clusters large and handsome. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$12.00.

CHAMPION—The earliest of all varieties; full of character and quality; succeeds in all sections where grapes grow; a valuable market grape.

Berry large size; of medium quality; a strong free grower, and very hardy. Each, 10c; 10 for 70c; 100 for \$6.00.

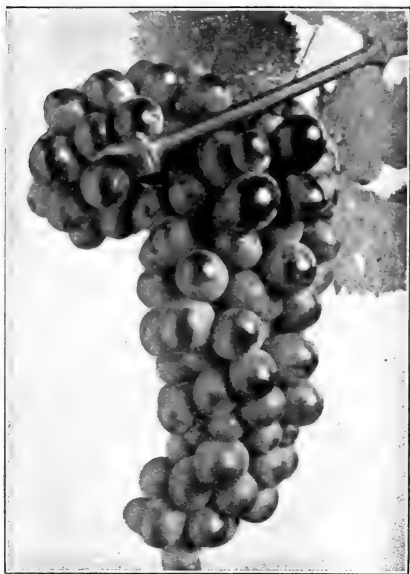
CONCORD—The best known of all grapes; deserves all the good things that are said about it. A large purplish-black grape; ripens middle to last of September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease; most popular market variety.

Prices on Concord.

	Each	10	100
2-year, No. 1	.06	\$.55	\$4.50
1-year, No. 1	.05	.45	3.00
1-year, No. 2	.04	.35	2.00

MOORE'S EARLY—An early variety, very popular in Canada and northern portions of the United

Grapes--Continued



Worden.

States, where it grows with uniformly good results. Each, 10c; 10 for 70c; 100 for \$5.00.

✓ **WORDEN**—Much like Concord, superior in some respects; earlier; vine harder than Concord, and superior in quality; berry and cluster large in size; popular sort, planted largely for market, next to Concord in number. Each, 7c; 10 for 60c; 100 for \$5.00.

RED VARIETIES.

✓ **BRIGHTON**—A large, delicious, sweet, red grape. Vine thrifty and a strong grower. Should be planted with other sorts for pollination. Each, 8c; 10 for 70c; 100 for \$5.00.

✓ **AGAWAM**—Dark red. Fine flavored. Bunches and berry large. Rich, sweet and aromatic. Strong grower. Productive. Fairly hardy. Each, 8c; 10 for 70c; 100 for \$5.00.

✓ **CATAWBA**—Very large grape; valuable for this reason; requires long season for full maturity. Berries large, round; when ripe have a dark copper color; flavor sweet, rich, musky. Each, 10c; 10 for 80c; 100 for \$6.00.

✓ **DELAWARE**—Very popular little grape; bunches small, shouldered, handsome; berries small, round; skin thin; light red; flesh very juicy, sweet, spicy, delicious. Each, 10c; 10 for 90c; 100 for \$8.00.

✓ **WYOMING RED**—Sweet and agreeable. Vine a strong grower. Perfectly hardy, healthy and productive. Each, 10c; 10 for 80c; 100 for \$6.00.

✓ **WOODRUFF RED**—Very handsome and showy. Bunches and berry large. Vine hardy, vigorous, and a good bearer. Fair quality. Does well in

Currants

✓ **FAY'S PROLIFIC** Handsome red. Very productive when properly grown. Does well in most all sections, especially in the East. Each, 10c; per 10, 90c.

✓ **NORTH STAR**—One of the best red currants grown. Very prolific bearer. Hardy and a strong grower. A crop of good strong berries is assured year after year.

✓ **RED DUTCH**—An old favorite. Berry of good quality and medium size. Very productive.

✓ **VICTORIA**—Bright red. Excellent quality, but rather small. A good grower and a good bearer.

✓ **WHITE GRAPE**—Very large. Excellent qual-

ity. Mild acid. Very productive.

✓ **PERFECTION**—New. One of the very best currants. Beautiful bright red. Rich and mild with few seeds. A great bearer and has extremely healthy foliage. Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

✓ **CHERRY**—Very large berries. Short bunches. A very vigorous and productive plant.

✓ **CRANDALL**—A black seedling of good size. Very productive. A strong vigorous grower. An early bearer of large fruit. A good shipper. The plant is free from insects.

Prices all except Fays and Perfection.
Each, 8c; 10, 70c; 100, \$5.50.

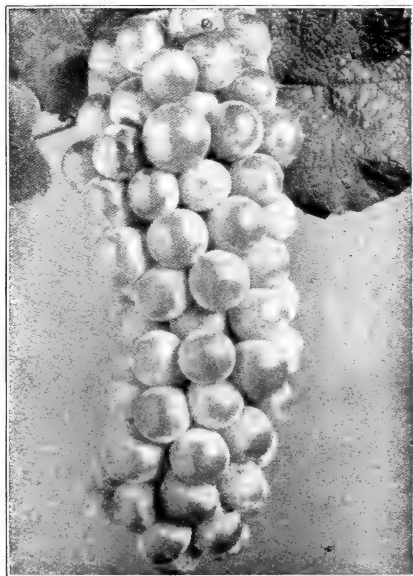
LIGHT-COLORED SORTS.

✓ **DIAMOND**—The leading early white grape, ripening before Moore's Early; white, with rich yellow tinge; juicy, few seeds; almost free from pulp; excellent quality; about medium size; adheres to stem; vine similar to Concord in growth, hardiness and foliage; fine variety for both market and home garden. Each, 10c; 10 for 70c; 100 for \$5.00.

✓ **ELVIRA**—Berry white in color; cluster compact; vine vigorous grower, hardy and prolific; ripens a week later than Concord; splendid for wine. Each, 8c; 10 for 50c; 100 for \$4.50.

✓ **NIAGARA**—A favorite grape of the light color varieties; cluster medium to large in size, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin, but tough; pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with thin, whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet; vine exceedingly hardy and vigorous, very productive, foliage thick and leathery; ripens with Concord. Each, 8c; 10 for 60c; 100 for \$5.00.

✓ **POCKLINGTON**—A valuable white grape. Pale green color, sometimes with tinge of yellow where exposed to sun; clusters large; hard, very compact; berries very large, with beautiful white bloom; flesh juicy and sweet; foliage vigorous, large, leathery; vine moderately good grower, very healthy and hardy; vines bear abundant crops of fine, healthy showy clusters. Each, 10c; 10 for 70c; 100 for \$5.50.



Diamond.

Gooseberries

VARIETIES.

DOWNING—A light green berry of excellent flavor. Almost twice as large as the Houghton. Very vigorous and productive. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$11.00.

HOUGHTON—The best payer of all gooseberries. Small. Dark red. Thin skinned. Juicy, sweet and fine flavor. Each, 10c; 10 for 90c; 100 for \$8.50.

PEARL—A little larger and more prolific than Downing. Light yellowish green. Good quality. One of the best. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.40; 100 for \$12.00.

SMITH—A seedling of Houghton. Pale yellowish green. Large berry of excellent quality. A strong grower. Each, 10c; 10 for 90c; 100 for \$8.00.

JOSSLYN (RED JACKET)—One of the best of the large fruited American sorts. A strong grower and a heavy cropper. Has bright green, healthy foliage. The fruit is oblong and pale red when ripe. Each, 17c; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$12.00.

INDUSTRY—An English variety. Does best in the East. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.60; 100 for \$14.00.



Josslyn

Strawberries

Grown on a commercial scale. There is no better paying crop. Output limited according to population. Price:

	By mail postpaid	By express collect
Per 25	\$.35	\$.20
Per 100	1.00	.60
Per 1000		4.00

Do not have strawberries shipped by freight. The following list comprises the best berries:

✓ **DUNLAP, THE BEST**—Needs no fertilizer; berries of largest size, flavor unexcelled and keeps better than any. Perfect.

✓ **BEDERWOOD**—Early; large; imperfect.

✓ **BUBACH**—Large and handsome; strong grower; imperfect.

✓ **CRESCENT**—Very hardy and reliable; good for market; imperfect.

✓ **WARFIELD**—Vigorous grower; fruit large; good shipper; imperfect.

✓ **WILSON'S**—Fruits heavy; good shipper; needs no fertilizer. Plants marked "imperfect" must have a plant market "perfect" near them for fertilizing. Those marked "perfect" do not need a fertilizer.

Blackberries

Plant in rows, six feet apart, three to four feet between plants. Keep pruned back to four feet of wood.

VARIETIES.

✓ **EARLY HARVEST**—One of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; very fine in quality; enormous bearer, as are all the blackberries listed here; not so hardy as the Snyder, requiring protection in the North. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.50; 1,000 for \$17.00.

✓ **SNYDER**—Perhaps the most popular of the blackberry family; combines many good characteristics; enormously productive and so hardy that they can withstand the winters of the North and Northwest better than any other variety yet produced. It is a very early variety. Canes strong, thrifty, heavy. The leading variety in northern latitudes. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.50.

✓ **STONE'S HARDY**—This is a very superior blackberry; the kind you can depend upon; very hardy and extremely prolific; berry fine in quality, sweet and rich. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.50; 1,000 for \$17.00.

✓ **RATHBUN**—A vigorous branching plant. Withstands the cold and bears heavy crops. One of the very heaviest producers of fruit. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.50.

✓ **ELDORADO**—A good shipper. Jet black when ripe and does not turn red on exposure to the sun. A hardy strong grower. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.50.

✓ **ERIE**—Berries large, round, and of excellent quality. Perfectly hardy and free from rust. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.50.

✓ **WARD**—Originated in the East. A fine berry of the best quality and a very strong grower. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.50.



Early Harvest

Raspberries

Plant same as blackberries. Keep ground clean. As soon as crop is harvested, cut out old wood.



Loudon

RED VARIETIES.

✓ **COLUMBIAN**—A splendid berry and one of the hardiest. Fruit large and rich flavor. It is a very hardy plant and unrivaled for productiveness and vigor. It stands at the head for canning, making jam, etc. Each, 5c; 10 for 35c; 100 for \$2.50.

✓ **NEW CARDINAL**—Originated in Kansas. A very vigorous grower and heavy fruiter. The berries are exceptionally fine flavored. It is much superior to most of the red raspberries and is a variety of real merit. Each, 10c; 10 for 60c; 100 for \$5.00.

✓ **CUTHBERT**—A favorite variety, both north and south, standing extreme hot and cold weather equally well; the berry is large, crimson in color; flavor sweet, luscious. Each, 5c; 10 for 30c; 100 for \$1.75.

✓ **GOLDEN QUEEN (YELLOW)**—A great favorite for the home table. We know of no more attractive dishes than those offered by this beautiful berry. The color is a beautiful, translucent amber color and exceptionally firm. Its productive qualities are simply marvelous. Ripens in mid-season. No home garden is complete without it. Each, 5c; 10 for 50c; 100 for \$4.00.

✓ **HANSELL**—Red; large, good quality and hardy. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$1.50.

✓ **LOUDON**—Best red berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, rich, dark crimson color, good quality and marvelous productiveness, hardiness, enduring winters without protection and without injury. Each, 5c; 10 for 35c; 100 for \$2.50.

✓ **TURNER**—Fine market variety; valuable on account of its early ripening and fine quality; medium size and color; very hardy vines, standing uninjured where many varieties have been winter-killed. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$1.75.

BLACK VARIETIES.

✓ **CUMBERLAND**—"The Business Blackcap." It is of wonderful productiveness, producing regularly very large crops. In size the fruit is simply enormous, surpassing any other variety. The berries run seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is similar to the Gregg. Although extremely large, it is unusually firm and is well adapted for long shipments. In ripening it follows Palmer and precedes Gregg a short time, making it a mid-season variety. It is an unusually strong grower, throwing up stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit. Each, 5c; 10 for 35c; 100 for \$2.50.

✓ **GREGG**—This variety is the leading late blackcap; the canes are strong, vigorous growers and very productive; berries very large and of good quality. Each, 5c; 10 for 35c; 100 for \$2.50.

✓ **KANSAS**—This splendid variety nearly equals the Shaffer in growth of cane and in productiveness. The fruit is larger than the Gregg, and it is the hardiest blackcap known. It is unquestionably the best general crop, all-around black raspberry now offered. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.00.

✓ **PALMER**—One of the best of the early blackcaps. The vine is a strong grower, very hardy and productive, the canes often bending to the ground under the weight of fruit. The berry is of fine quality, ripening at same time as Souhegan. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$1.75.

✓ **SOUHEGAN OR TYLER**—One of the earliest of the black raspberries. The entire crop ripens very early and very evenly. The canes are vigorous, strong and hardy; foliage is free from rust, and this variety is remarkably productive; the fruit is of good size, jet black, firm and sweet. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$1.50.



Kansas

Juneberries

Prices: Bearing size, 10 to 18 inches, each, 10c; 10 for 90c; 100 for \$7.00.

Dewberries

Postpaid, Each 10c.

The Dewberry is a fine, large berry of fine quality. It does well on almost any soil, thriving splendidly on stony ground. Both varieties listed here are excellent and deserve a trial, if you are not familiar with the merits of the Dewberry. Plant shallow, not over two inches deep. By mail, any variety, 10 for 60c.

VARIETIES.

LUCRETIA—A fine berry; vine thrifty and hardy; trailing and extremely productive, with large showy blossoms; very valuable for home use. This fruit ripens early, is often one and one-half inches in diameter, soft and luscious, melting, with no hard core. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.00.

MAMMOTH DEWBERRY—This is a popular variety. A favorite berry on rough, stony ground. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.00

Horse Radish

10 for 20c; 100 for \$1.50. By mail, 18 for \$1.00.

Asparagus Roots

One of the first vegetables in the spring. A bed of asparagus planted in the right way will yield well for twenty years. Set crown of root about four inches below the surface.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—This variety is of excellent quality; produces shoots that are very white in color, and will remain so as long as they are fit for use.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from 15 to 20 sprouts each year, one inch in diameter. The color is a deep green, and the crown very close.

PALMETTO—A very early variety of asparagus of even, regular size and of fine quality. Any sort, 10 for 10c; 100 for 50c; 1,000 for \$4.00.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb is a valuable, wholesome, early product of the garden. It will grow under almost any condition, but does its best with good care and in very rich soil. It comes earlier than anything in the season for tarts and pies, continues for a long time, and is excellent for canning, as well as for immediate use.

VARIETIES.

LINNAEUS—This is a large variety, fine quality, early, and leaves a fine, even product in cooking. Each, 5c; 12 for 35c; 100 for \$3.00.

VICTORIA—A strong, vigorous grower; produces stalks of extra large size and of splendid quality; color is a delicate pink. Each, 6c; 10 for 35c; 100 for \$3.00.

By mail, postage paid, 12 for \$1.00.

Nut Trees

	10	100	1000
Black Walnut, 1 year.....	\$.20	\$ 1.20	\$11.00
Butternut, 1 year.....	.50	4.00	
Hazlenut, English.....	2.25	20.00	
American Sweet Chestnut, 1 year.....	.45	4.00	
Hickory Nuts, 1 year.....	.50	4.00	
English Walnut, 1 year.....	1.00	9.00	
Pecan, 1 year.....	1.30	12.00	

LARGE NUT TREES.

	Each
Black Walnut, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$.35
Butternut, 4 to 5 feet.....	.35
Sweet Chestnut, 4 to 5 feet.....	.35

CUTTINGS.

	100	1000
Carolina Poplar.....	\$.25	\$2.50
Golden and Wisconsin Willow.....	.20	1.50
Privet.....	.50	2.50

Forest Seedlings

ASH—

	100	1000
8-12.....	\$.25	\$2.25
12-18.....	.35	3.25

BOX ELDER—

	100	1000
5-10.....	.35	3.00
10-15.....	.45	4.00

HONEY LOCUST—

	100	1000
8-12.....	.20	1.50
12-18.....	.30	2.50

BLACK LOCUST—

	100	1000
8-12.....	.20	1.50
12-18.....	.30	2.25

SOFT MAPLE—

	100	1000
8-12.....	.25	2.00
12-18.....	.35	3.00

ELM—

	100	1000
8-12.....	.25	2.90
12-18.....	.35	3.00

CATALPA—

	100	1000
8-12.....	.30	2.50
12-18.....	.40	3.50

OSAGE—

	100	1000
No. 1.....	.35	3.00
No. 2.....	.25	2.00

COTTONWOOD—

	100	1000
18-24.....	.30	2.50
2-3 ft.....	.45	4.00

MULBERRY—

	100	1000
8-12.....	.25	2.25
12-18.....	.35	3.25

Fruit Tree Seedlings

	10	100	1000
Apple, heavy, No. 1.....	\$.20	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
" light, No. 2.....	.15	.70	6.00
Pear.....		1.50	12.00
Cherry.....		1.25	10.00
Quince.....		1.60	14.00

Hedge Plants

For windbreaks, etc.

OSAGE ORANGE—See seedlings.

HONEY LOCUST—See seedlings.

MULBERRY—See seedlings.

FOR ORANMENTAL PURPOSES AND FENCE.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET—A new introduction of great merit, as it is as handsome as the old well known California Privet and is able to stand the severe winters of the northern states. We have tried it here for several years and find it to be perfectly hardy. It has the glossy green foliage and holds its leaves almost the entire winter.

	10	100	1000
Plants 12-18 inches high.....	\$.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
Plants 18-24 inches high.....	.75	5.50	45.00

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—Well known, hardy in the South. 18-inch plants..... .60 5.00 40.00

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—See seedlings. This makes an attractive hedge when kept trimmed.

SPIREA, LILACS AND ALTHAEAS—See ornamental flower department.

ORNAMENTALS

Deciduous Upright Ornamental Trees

ASH (AMERICAN NATIVES)—

	Each	10
3-4	\$.10	\$.70
4-5 .....	.12	1.00
5-6 .....	.20	1.75

CATALPA—

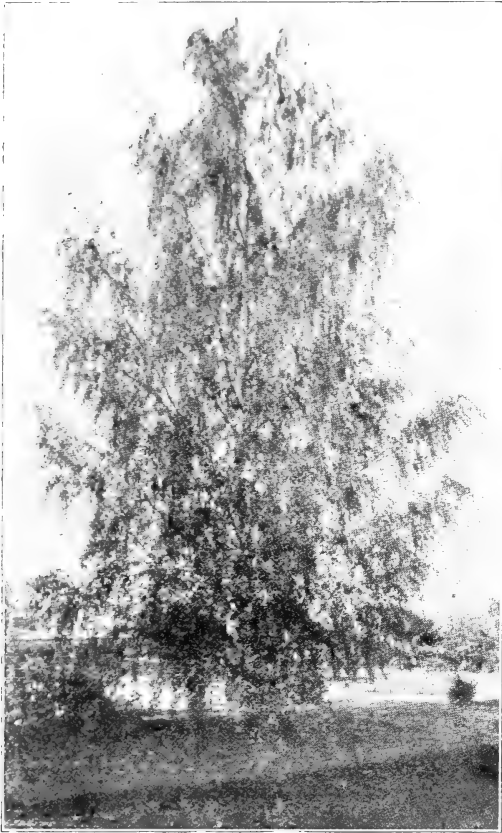
4-5 .....	.12	1.00
5-6 .....	.20	1.75
6-8 .....	.30	2.75

ELM (AMERICAN WHITE)—

3-4 .....	.07	.55
4-5 .....	.13	1.10
5-6 .....	.18	1.30
6-8 .....	.25	2.00

BLACK LOCUST—

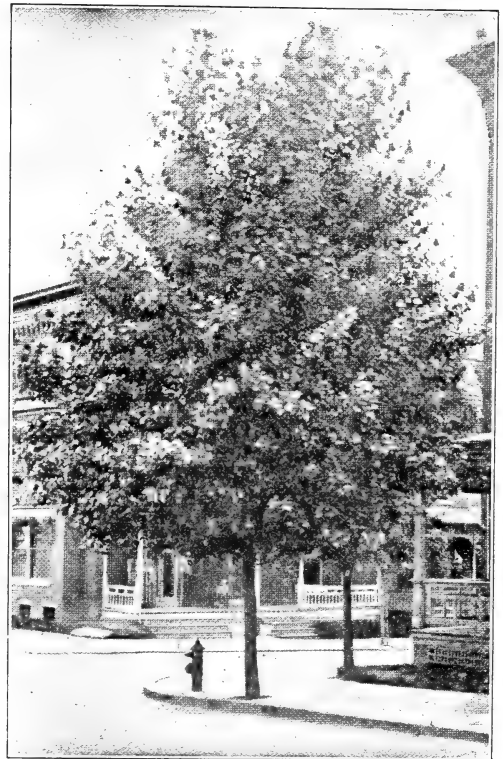
4-5 .....	.10	.80
5-6 .....	.15	1.40



Cut Leaf Weeping Birch

Deciduous Ornamental Weeping Trees

	Each
KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW—	\$.75
BIRCH, CUT LEAF WEEPING—	.80
TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY—	.80
WISCONSIN WILLOW—	.25
CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM—	1.00
MOUNTAIN ASH WEEPING—	.75



Carolina Poplar

Deciduous Ornamental Upright Trees---Continued

HONEY LOCUST—		
3-4 .....	.08	.70
4-5 .....	.13	1.10
5-6 .....	.17	1.50
BOX ELDER—		
3-4 .....	.08	.70
4-5 .....	.12	1.00
5-6 .....	.18	1.65
CAROLINA POPLAR—		
4-5 .....	.07	.60
5-6 .....	.09	.80
6-8 .....	.17	1.60
SOFT MAPLE—		
4-5 .....	.11	.75
5-6 .....	.13	1.25
6-8 .....	.25	2.25
8-10 .....	.50	4.50
RUSSIAN MULBERRY—		
3-4 .....	.08	.75
4-5 .....	.14	1.30
5-6 .....	.18	1.60
NORWAY POPLAR (SUDDEN SAWLOG)—		
4-5 .....	.11	1.00
5-6 .....	.13	1.20
6-8 .....	.19	1.60

Upright Trees

CHOICE AND FLOWERING SORTS.

CATALPA BUNGI OR UMBRELLA TREE— Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Particularly hardy. Flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves are heart-shaped, deep green, lay like shingles on a roof; always make a symmetrical head. \$1.00 each.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB— A medium-sized, hardy, ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom it has the appearance of being covered with roses. Flowers very fragrant and sure to please as a lawn tree. Each, 35c.

HORSE CHESTNUT (WHITE FLOWERING)— This is a popular European species; very handsome; has magnificent spikes of white flowers; as



American Elm

a lawn tree or for the street it has no superior. 5 to 6 feet, each, 75c.

JUDAS TREE (RED BUD)—A small growing tree of irregular form with heart-shaped leaves. It is covered with delicate pink blossoms early in the spring before the leaves appear. A fine ornamental tree worthy of general planting. Each, 5 to 6 feet, 30c.

LINDEN AMERICAN (BASSWOOD)—A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. 5 to 6 feet, each, 40c; 10 for \$3.50.

MOUNTAIN ASH (EUROPEAN)—Fine, hardy, handsome tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright red berries. Each, 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

POPLAR BALSAM (BALM OF GILEAD)— A remarkably rapid growing tree, with luxuriant, glossy foliage. Each, 5 to 6 feet, 25c.

RUSSIAN OLIVE—Tree attains a height of from 20 to 30 feet; dark green; wood very heavy and burns like a candle (called by some of the Europeans candle tree); foliage rich silver color, willow shape; flowers deep golden and very fragrant, hardy. It is a beautiful ornamental tree and should be in every collection. Each, 4 to 5 feet, 30c; 10 for \$2.50. Each, 5 to 6 feet, 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

SYCAMORE—A lofty, wide-spreading tree; heart-shaped leaf; popular on account of its free growth and handsome foliage; free from disease; makes a fine street tree; one of the oldest cultivated trees known. Each, 5 to 6 feet, 30c; 10 for \$2.60.

WHITE BIRCH—Vigorous, upright habit of growth with broad, handsome foliage, bark a beautiful white after the tree attains a thickness of four inches. Each, 4 to 5 feet, 40c. Each, 5 to 6 feet, 55c.

RED CEDAR—Transplanted. Shipped only by express at customer's expense.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00



Catalpa Bungeii

Bulbs for Spring Planting



Gladiola

GLADIOLA—Large bulbs. Best named sorts.
Each, 5c; 50c per doz.

CANNAS—

	Each	12
Green foliage, red flower.....	\$.10	\$1.00
Green foliage, yellow flower.....	.10	1.00
Red foliage, red flower.....	.10	1.00

CALADIUM OR ELEPHANT EAR—Large bulbs.
Each, 10c; 3 for 25c.



Caladium



Dahlias

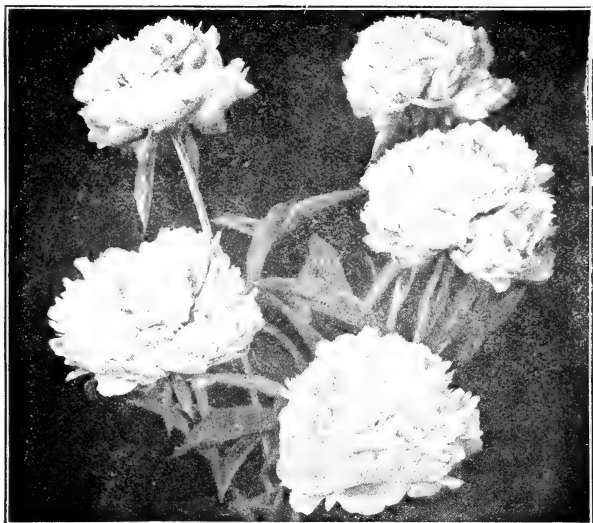
TUBEROSE—Each, 5c; 40c per doz.

MADERIA VINE—Each, 5c; 40c per doz.

BLEEDING HEART—Extra large clumps. Each, 25c.

DAHLIAS—Pom Pon variety. Red, white, yellow, pink, Each, 15c. Cactus variety. Red, white, yellow, pink. Each, 20c.

PAEONIES—Extra large clumps. Much better than usually sent out. **Pink**, each, 15c. **Red**, each, 20c. **White**, each, 25c.



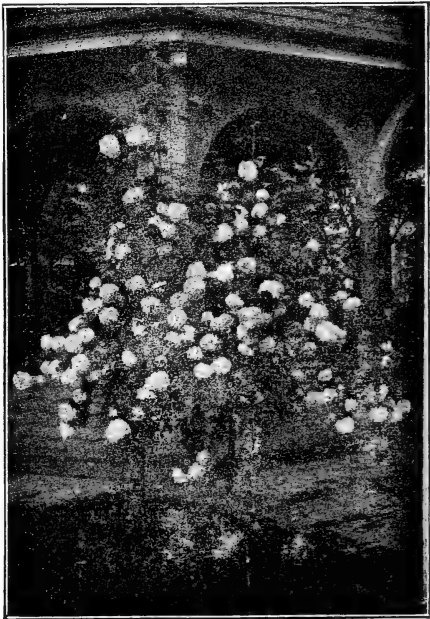
Paeonies

Ornamental Shrubs--Low Growing Forms

	each	ten
TAMARIX—Rose purple flowers produced in spikes. Fine for lawn	\$.10	\$.75
BARBERRY—Purple leaf, purple foliage, yellow flower, red berries .....	.20	1.50
CALYCANTHUS—Wood has spicy odor, flowers dark red .....	.20	1.50
SNOWBALL—Common white .....	.20	1.50
SNOWBALL, JAPAN—A rare and fine plant, flowers large and globular. Hang long.....	.20	2.00
DEUTZIA—Blossoms in June, double white flowers, tinged with pink.....	.20	1.75
ALMOND—Flowering, white or pink.....	.20	1.75
HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY—Covered with red berries in winter .....	.25	
HONEYSUCKLE, TREE FORM—Flowers delicate pink .....	.20	
FORSYTHIA—Brilliant yellow flowers in early April .....	.15	1.25
FORSYTHIA—Weeping long drooping branches. Same flower .....	.25	
LILAC, PURPLE—.....	.20	
LILAC, WHITE—.....	.20	
FRINGE PURPLE—.....	.20	1.50
FRINGE WHITE—.....	.20	1.50
PYRUS JAPONICA—Makes beautiful hedge, flowers deep crimson .....	.20	1.75
CURRENT—Red Flowering— .....	.15	1.25
SPIREA, VAN HOUTTEI—Drooping branches, white flowers, four feet .....	.15	1.00
SPIREA, BILLARDI—Rose color, grows four feet high .....	.15	1.25
SPIREA, THUNBERGII—Japanese variety, white flowers, four feet .....	.15	1.25
SPIREA, ANT. WATERER—Bright crimson all summer, grows one and a half feet.....	.15	1.25
SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE—Blossoms in June, white .....	.15	1.00
CORAL BERRY—Vine covered with red berries. All summer .....	.15	
SNOWBERRY—Pink flowers followed by white berries in fall and winter .....	.20	



Tree Hydrangea



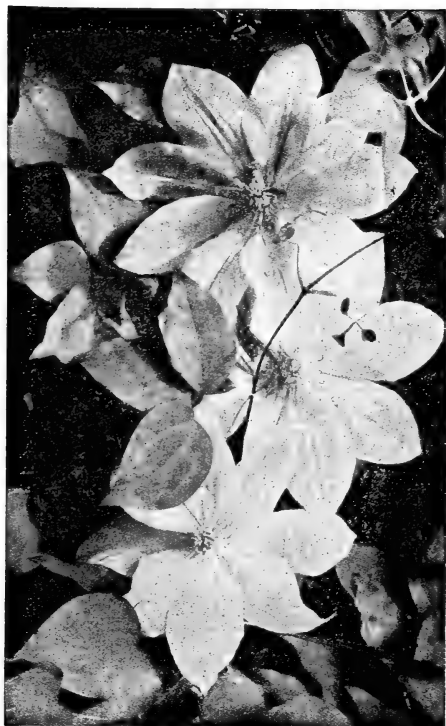
Snowball

Ornamental Shrubs--Low Growing Forms---Continued

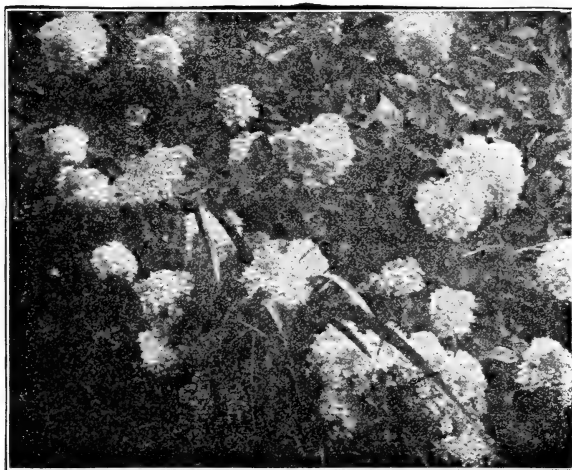
ALTHAEA —Bush form. Comes in bloom in June and continue till frost. Can furnish in any color. Red, white, rose, purple, variegated .....	.15	1.25
ALTHEA —Tree form.....	.30	
HYDRANGEA, PAN, GRAN. —Large white flowers, August to November .....	.20	1.75
HYDRANGEA —Hill of Snow. A new introduction of great merit. Perfectly hardy, attains larger size and blooms heavier. Blossoms also larger .....	.30	
GOLDEN ELDER —Ornamental foliage plant, beautiful golden leaves .....	.30	
VARIEGATED ELDER —Leaves variegated gold and green ....	.25	
AMERICAN ELDER —Large clusters of white flowers, foliage green in summer. Beautiful red in fall.....	.15	1.00

Climbing Shrubs

CLEMATIS, PANICULATA —Small white flowers born in great profusion. Covers large space after once started. The most popular sort for porches, screens.....	\$.25	\$2.00
CLEMATIS—HENRII —Large flowering, creamy white .....	.40	
CLEMATIS, ED ANDREE —Large flowering, bright red .....	.40	
CLEMATIS, JACKMANNI —Large flowering, deep purple .....	.40	
HONEYSUCKLE, HALLS JAPAN —White, almost constant bloomer .....	.20	
HONEYSUCKLE, AUREA —White, variegated foliage .....	.25	
HONEYSUCKLE, RED CORAL —Red, odd shaped leaf .....	.20	
HONEYSUCKLE, MONTHLY FRAGRANT —Rapid grower, blooms all summer. Red and yellow blossoms .....	.20	
BOSTON IVY —Brilliant green, clings to any wall.....	.25	
CINNAMON VINE —Very rapid grower .....	.05	
TRUMPET VINE —Rapid grower with trumpet shaped orange flowers .....	.15	
VIRGINIA CREEPER —Perfectly hardy, large leaf, no flowers .....	.15	
WISTARIA —Purple. Abundance of long cone shaped purple clusters .....	.20	
WISTARIA —White. Same only white flowers.....	.30	
MADERIA VINE —See bulbs.		
KUDZU VINE —Fastest growing vine known. Fine .....	.25	



Clematis Henrii



Hydrangea

Roses

All Roses 25c each or \$2.00 per 10, except as noted.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

AMERICAN BEAUTY—The flowers of this variety are very large, beautiful in form and color and very double; color a deep, rich rose. Each, 40c; 10 for \$3.00.



American Beauty.

ANNE DE DIESBACH—Brilliant rose color, with long pointed buds and large, perfectly formed blossoms. A vigorous grower and a persistent bloomer. One of the best.

ALFRED COLOMB—Brilliant carmine-crimson. One of the best.

BONSTETTEN—New rich maroon, very hardy and profuse bloomer.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD—Pink, one of the most beautiful of this color; blooms all summer.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH—Bright crimson; very showy; one of the best bloomers.

EUGENE FURST—Velvety crimson; one of the most beautiful dark red roses.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—A magnificent rose, called the White American Beauty, since it grows on long stems similar to the American Beauty, and produces immense, fine white flowers, four to five inches across. The stock is scarce and hard to get, but we have a limited supply on hand. Each, 40c; 10 for \$3.00.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson in color; large size; moderately full.

JOHN HOOPER—Bright rose with carmine center; one of the most hardy and best.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Cherry-carmine. This rose blooms the entire summer.

MAGNA CHARTA—Bright pink, very strong grower; one of the best in its class.

MARGARET DICKSON—White, with flesh center; splendid cemetery variety.

MADAME PLANTIER—Grows in fine, symmetrical, bushy form, and produces a great abundance of beautiful white flowers. Desirable for cemetery decorations.

PAUL NEYRON—Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter; color deep, clear rose; very fresh and pretty.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Deep golden yellow; double and very fine.

ULRICH BRUNNER—A splendid, strong upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage. The flowers are of good size and form, with shell-shaped petals; one of the most abundant bloomers; color cherry-red.

Hybrid Perpetual Climbing Roses

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The most decided novelty we have had in Roses for years. Introduced from Japan in 1893. It has been a source of wonder and admiration whenever exhibited. The plant is a vigorous grower; charming pillar rose.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Same form as the red.

WHITE RAMBLER—Same form as the red.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale flush, nearly white.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Pink; fine.

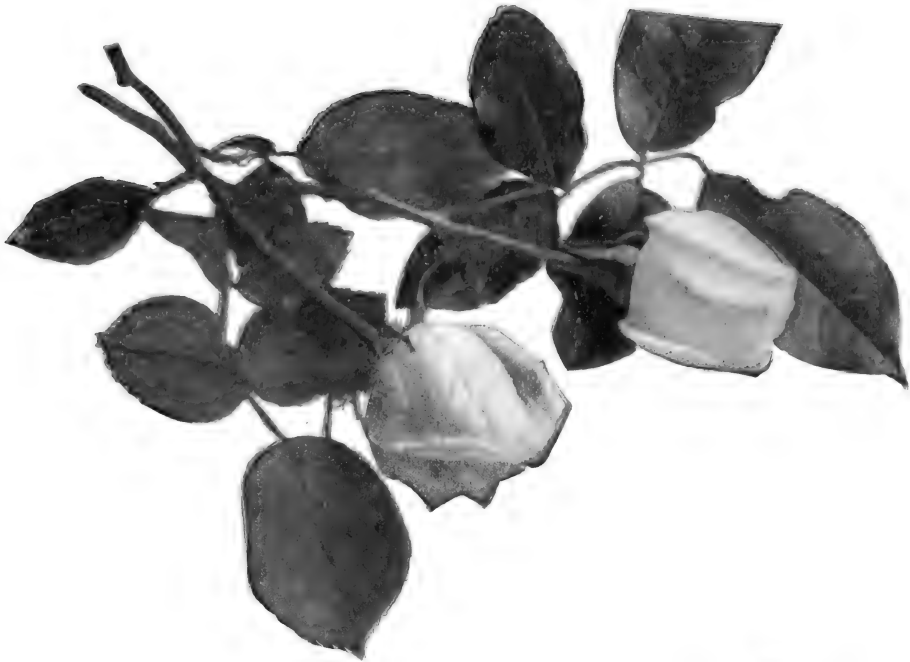
EVERBLOOMING CRIMSON RAMBLER OR FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—A new introduction of exceptional merit. It has the same characteristics as the Crimson Rambler, but blooms all summer. Each, 50c.

Baby Rambler--Red

This is truly a wonderful rose; in shade and appearance it is like the Crimson Rambler, blood red in color. This rose is always in bloom; as soon as it gets in full leaf it puts out buds in the spring and continues blooming the entire season. Other roses bloom mostly in June, and then have a few scattering roses every month in the season, but the Baby Rambler has as many roses every month in the season as the Crimson Rambler has in June. If you want truly a novelty, one that is ready to give you a bouquet at any and all times, buy the Baby Rambler. This rose is exceedingly hardy, being as hardy as the Crimson Rambler and will stand out of doors or may be used in the window. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.



Gen. Jacqueminot



WHITE BABY RAMBLER—Same shape and characteristics as the Red. Each, 30c.

PINK BABY RAMBLER—Same shape and characteristics as the Red. Each, 25c.

Moss Roses

GLORY OF MOSSES—Large flower of pale rose color; a strong grower, with attractive, healthy foliage. Each, 20c.

HENRY MARTIN—A splendid moss rose, with large globular flowers rich, glossy pink in color, tinged with crimson; full and finely mossed. Each, 20c.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Fine, pure white flower, blooming in clusters. Each, 20c.

Japanese Creeping Memorial Rose

ROSA WICHURIANA—A very handsome rose; very valuable for covering rockeries, mounds or embankments; especially valuable for cemetery planting. It adapts itself readily to any soil, and does well under almost any conditions. The flowers are pure white, and appear in greatest profusion during the month of July, after the June roses are past. Each, 25c.

Hybrid Tea Roses

All 25c each.

Tender; require special care in winter. The most beautiful of all the roses.

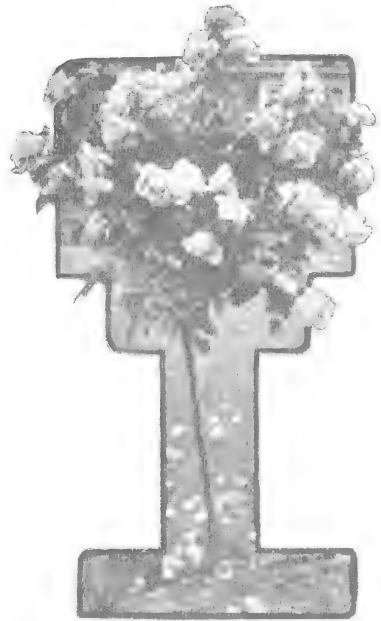
MAMAN COCHET—White.

MAMAN COCHET—Pink.

GRUSS AU TEPLITZ—Dark crimson.

KAISERIN AUG. VICTORIA—Pearly white.

LA FRANCE—Delicate pink.



Tree Rose.

Tree Roses

CRIMSON RAMBLER—In tree form. Each, 75c.

HYBRID PERPETUALS—Any color, in tree form. Each, 70c.

BABY RAMBLER—Red only, in tree form. Each, 80c.

Tree Protectors

Our improved Tree Protectors are made from wood veneers, ten inches wide by twenty inches long.

The Tree Protector should be soaked thoroughly in water before applying to prevent splitting, and then wrapped about the tree. A wire or string should be fastened firmly around it to keep it permanently in its place.

They prevent injury by rabbits and mice, borers, insect pests. Keep off hot sun and prevent sunscald. Keep off cold winter blasts. Prevent whittling from cutting trees while cultivating.

Tree Protectors may be included in getting up a \$10.00 order. We do not pay freight when ordered alone.

Price, \$1.50 per 100.

ORDER SHEET

Hansen
THE NURSEYMAN

FAIRBURY, NEB.

If your P. O. has been changed, please give us the OLD as well as the NEW. See instructions for ordering on page one

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

SEND BY Freight--Express--Mail.

Ship About _____

To (Name).

**P. O. Box, Street
or Rural Delivery.**

Post Office.

County _____; **State** _____

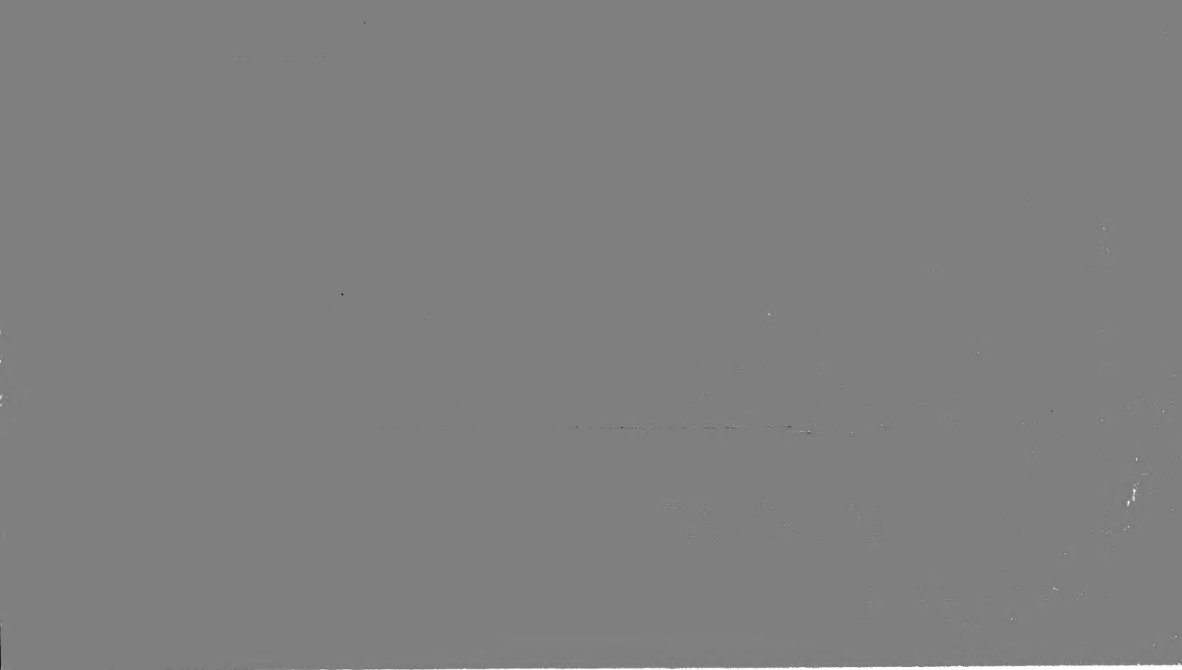
Express Office

Freight Station

DO NOT WRITE HERE

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ALWAYS GIVE GRADE WANTED





SEED CORN

Reid's Yellow Dent

Iowa Gold Mine

This corn has been grown by us for several years and is perfectly acclimated. Do not experiment with Seed. Buy only fresh tested Seed from a known corn country.

PRICES:

	1 Pk.	½ Bu.	1 Bu.
REID'S YELLOW DENT (Shelled)	\$.60	\$1.00	\$1.90
IOWA GOLD MINE (Shelled) -	.50	.95	1.75

Sacks Free. No Discount on large quantities

PREMIUMS

In order to encourage the Planting of Flowers around the home we offer the following Premiums **FREE** with orders.

**No. 1--FREE with orders
of \$3.00 and over**

1 SPIREA
1 ALTHEA
1 MADEIRA VINE
2 GLADIOLI
1 TRUMPET VINE

**No. 2--FREE with orders
of \$5.00 and over**

1 SPIREA
1 CINNAMON VINE
1 ALTHEA
2 MADEIRA VINE
4 GLADIOLI
1 ROSE
1 CORAL BERRY

**No. 3--FREE with orders
of \$10.00 and over**

2 SPIREA
2 ALTHEA
2 MADEIRA VINE
6 GLADIOLI
1 PAEONY
1 CALADIUM
1 ROSE
1 KUDZA VINE
1 CORAL BERRY

In case you can not use flowers to advantage, I will be glad to make you a special premium of things that you can use.